9

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(1998-99)

TWELFTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING)

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(1998-99)

NINTH REPORT

सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

July, 1998/Asadha, 1920 (Saka)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on.....
Laid in Rajya Sabha on.....

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

July, 1998/Asadha, 1920 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(1998-99)

Shri Kinjarapu Yerrannaidu — *Chairman*

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3.	Shri S. Bal Shekar	—	*Deputy Secretary*
4.	Shri K.L. Arora	—	*Assistant Director*
5.	Smt. Ratna Bhagwani	—	*Committee Officer*

PREFACE

I, the Chairman, Standing Committee on Agriculture having been authorised by the Committee to submit the report on their behalf, present this Ninth Report on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying) for the year 1998-99.

2. The Standing Committee on Agriculture was constituted on 5th June, 1998. One of the functions of the Standing Committee as laid down in Rule 331E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha is to consider the Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministries/Departments and make a report on the same to the Houses. The report shall not suggest anything of the nature of cut motions.

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying) on 25th June, 1998. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying) for placing before them, the material and information which they desired in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants of the Ministry for the year 1998-99 and for giving evidence before the Committee.

4. The Committee considered and adopted the Report at their sitting held on 2nd July, 1998.

NEW DELHI;
July 1, 1998
Asadha 11, 1920 (Saka)

KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Agriculture.

CHAPTER I

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING—AN OVERVIEW

1.1 Animal Husbandry is one of the dominant sectors of the country's economy. It plays a vital role in the rural economy of the country by generating additional gainful employment for the weaker sections of the society, particularly to the small/marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and other rural poor. India is blessed with livestock resources of considerable genetic. The main objective of its development are as :

1. to make available adequate quantity of animal protein for the human population;
2. to supply adequate animal drought power;
3. to make available manure in large quantity for growth of agriculture; and
4. to improve the nutritional and economic status by providing gainful employment to rural population, including the small marginal farmers, agricultural labourers; weaker sections.

1.2 The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (AH&D) is one of the Departments in the Ministry of Agriculture and came into existence w.e.f. 1st February, 1991 by converting two divisions of the Department of the Agriculture and Cooperation namely Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development into a separate Department.

1.3 The Department is responsible for matters relating to livestock production, preservation, protection and improvement of stock and dairy development. It also looks after matters relating to the Delhi Milk Scheme and the National Dairy Development Board. Besides all matters pertaining to fishing and fisheries, inland and marine have been transferred from the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Ministry of Food Processing Industries to Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying w.e.f. 10th October, 1997.

1.4 The Department advises State Governments/Union Territories in the formulation of suitable policies and programmes in the field of Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development and Fisheries. The main focus of the activities is on (a) development of requisite infrastructure in States/ UTs for improving animal productivity (b) preservation and protection

of livestock through provision of health care (c) development of superior germ plasm of cattle, sheep and poultry for distribution to States (d) sustainable development of fisheries in inland and marine waters and (e) expansion of aquaculture in fresh and brackish water and welfare of fisherfolk, etc.

1.5 Demand No. 4 relates to the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. The demand provides for implementation of various Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes together for Plan and Non-Plan activity.

1.6 The Budget Estimates for Plan and Non-plan activities for the year 1998-99 is Rs. 526.89 crores which includes Rs. 381.90 crores for Plan schemes and Rs. 144.99 crores for Non-Plan activities. 72.48% of the Budget Estimates is on plan side and 27.52% of the Estimates is on non-plan side.

1.7 The revenue section of the Budget Estimates for 1998-99 has proposals for an expenditure of Rs. 469.00 crores while the Capital Section has proposals for Rs. 57.89 crores, thus taking the total of Rs. 526.89 crores.

Implementation of Schemes during Eighth Plan

1.8 The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has implemented a total of 34 schemes for implementation in the animal husbandry and dairying sectors during Eighth Plan. Of these 25 schemes (13 Central Sector and 12 centrally sponsored) and 9 schemes (8 central sector and 1 centrally sponsored) to dairy development sector. Of these schemes, one scheme in the animal husbandry sector *viz.* 'Special Livestock Development Programme' and other scheme in dairy development sector *viz.* 'Setting up of the Third Dairy in Delhi' was dropped. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has thus implemented a total of 32 schemes in the animal husbandry and dairy development sector.

Eighth Plan Outlay

1.9 The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying was provided a total plan outlay of Rs. 1300.00 crores for the Schemes of animal husbandry and dairy development sectors which includes outlay

of Rs. 400.00 crores for the animal husbandry sector and Rs. 900.00 crores for the dairy development sector.

1.10 The outlay of Rs. 1300.00 crores, comprises of net budgetary support of Rs. 720.03 crores (*viz.* Rs. 359.03 crores for animal husbandry sector and Rs. *361.00* crores for dairy development sector) and external aid support to Rs. 579.97 crores (Rs. 40.97 crores for animal husbandry sector and Rs. 539.00 crores for dairy development sector).

Progress of utilization of outlay during Eighth Plan

1.11 Against the total outlay of Rs. 1300.00 crores, the total expenditure in the animal husbandry and dairy development sector, was estimated at Rs. 1145.61 crores, which include estimated expenditure of Rs. 324.18 crores in the animal husbandry sector and Rs. 821.43 crores in the dairy development sector. The total expenditure is about 88% of the total outlay of Rs. 1300.00 crores.

Ninth Plan Outlay

1.12 The Department of Animal Husbandary & Dairying has been provided the total outlay of Rs. 1072.18 crores during the Ninth Plan.

1.13 Besides Animal Husbandry and Dairying, the business relating the Fisheries sector has been brought under the purview of Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying w.e.f. 10th October, 1997. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has transferred plan allocation of Rs. 516.00 crores pertaining to fisheries, and the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, has transferred an allocation of Rs. 89.70 crores to Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying *i.e.* Rs. 605.70 crores.

1.14 Thus, the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying has been provided a total allocation of Rs. 1677.88 crores for the development of animal husbandry and dairy sector and fisheries sector during the Ninth Plan.

1.15 The outlay includes Domestic Budgetary Support (DBS) of Rs. 1509.70 crores (Rs. 960 crores for animal husbandry and dairy sector and Rs. 549.70 crores for fisheries sector) and External Aid Projects (EAP) of Rs. 168.18 crores (Rs. 112.18 crores in animal husbandry sector and Rs. 56.00 crores in fisheries sector).

Schemes Under Operation in the Ninth Plan

1.16 In the Ninth Plan 49 schemes with a plan outlay of Rs. 1677.88 crores are provided. Of these, the following schemes are new schemes:

(i) Establishment of Sheep/Goat Development Board

(ii) Assistance to State Poultry Farms

(iii) Creation of Disease Free Zones

(iv) Cattle Insurance

(v) Assistance to Cooperatives

(vi) New Village Dairy Cooperatives

(vii) Vidya Dairies

(viii) Integrated Development of Inland Fisheries Resources

(ix) Development of Fisheries and Acquaculture in Hilly Regions.

1.17 8th Plan Schemes/Programmes which have been dropped/ completed in the Ninth Plan.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Reasons for Discontinuation in Ninth Plan
1	2	3
1.	National Poultry Development Board.	A proposal to establish National Poultry Development Board included in the 8th Five Year Plan with an allocation of Rs. 19.75 crores. However, considering the views of the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission which did not favour the proposal, it was decided that there is no need to further pursue it.
2.	Assistance to States for Development of Technology and Infrastructure for export oriented Livestock Product Units.	Discontinued on account of poor response for the scheme.

1	2	3
3.	Operation Flood III	The scheme was completed and closed on 30.4.1996.
4.	Cows from FRG	The scheme was completed and closed on 30.4.1996.
5.	North Kerala Dairy Project	The scheme was completed and closed on 31.3.1997.
6.	Enforcement of Marine Fishing Regulation Act & Resources Enhancement	The scheme was initiated mainly to acquire patrol vessels. Twenty-five patrol boats have been sanctioned to the coastal States and the objective of the scheme have been fulfilled.
7.	Fish Net Making Machine	This scheme was initiated one time grant from Govt. of Japan for aquisition of Fish Net Making Machines. The said Machines have been provided to the Govt. of Kerala.
8.	Derilict Water Body	The scheme has been transferred to State Governments.
9.	Omnibus Scheme for Fisheries Development	The scheme was dropped because it was felt that the objectives of the scheme are duly taken care by the schemes of Development of Freshwater Aquaculture, Integrated Coastal Aquaculture and Development of Marine Fisheries which are under operation during Ninth Plan.

Growth of Financial Outlay of the Department

1.18 The Outlay of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying as a percentage of the total central plan outlay in the different

plans is as under :—

Plans	Total Central Plan of GOI	Outlay of Department of AH&D	% outlay of Department of AH&D
1. First Plan	1960.0	22.0	1.1
2. Second Plan	4600.0	55.9	1.2
3. Third Plan	8576.5	90.5	1.1
4. Fourth Plan	15778.8	233.1	1.5
5. Fifth Plan	39426.2	437.5	1.1
6. Sixth Plan	97500.0	396.6	0.4
7. Seventh Plan	180000.0	467.9	0.3
8. Eighth Plan	434100.0	1300.0	0.3
9. Ninth Plan	559300.0	1677.9	0.3

1.19 The Committee observed that the percentage outlay of the Department was decreasing rapidly more to from the 6th Plan onwards. Although during the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Plans it is stated at 0.3% of the Central outlay it was very sizeably lower than 1.1% in the earlier plans.

Overall view of Total Outlay

1.20 The position regarding the total budgetary expenditure allocation in the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying) during the first two years of Ninth Plan is as under :

Total Outlay			Plan			Non-Plan			
BE	RE	BE	% of Total	RE	% of Total	BE	% of Total	RE	% of Total
1997-98 388.81	405.43	319.15	82	224.97	57.86	69.66	17.91	180.96	96.54
1998-99 526.89		381.90	72.48			144.98	27.51		

1.21 The Committee have observed that the increase in Budgetary allocation to the Department at BE stage 1998-99 has been Rs. 138.08 crores over BE 1997-98.

Plan

1.22 The Committee have noted that the allocations under Plan BE 1998-99 are an increase of around 70% over RE (Plan) 1997-98. The Committee desired to know that how the Department have planned to absorb Rs. 381.90 during 1998-99.

1.23 The Department in their reply have stated that the increase (Plan) in BE 1998-99 over BE 1997-98 is Rs. 138.08 crores and over RE 1997-98 it is Rs. 156.93 crores. The increase is on account of the following schemes :—

S.No.	Schemes	RE 97-98	BE 98-99
1.	Assistance to Cooperatives	0.00	13.00
2.	New Primary Dairies	0.00	4.00
3.	Vidya Dairies	0.00	5.00
4.	Fishery Survey of India	13.42	27.00
5.	Aquisition of Dredging Equipment	0.01	40.00
			89.00

1.24 In reply to a query by the Committee that the increase enlisted at (1) to (5) comes to Rs. 89.00 crores whereas the actual increase was Rs. 138.08 crores the Government stated that "In fact we concentrated only on certain items in the Plan. We should have given the entire list. I shall now mention the other schemes. There is a National Project on Rinderpest Eradication. We have increased the allocation by Rs. 26 crore. On Improvement of Slaughter Houses we increased the allocation by Rs. 10 crore. On assistance to State Poultry Farming — it is a new scheme which is being proposed and the entire provision is an addition — we have allocated Rs. 5.96 crore. Then on Control of Animal Diseases, we increased it by Rs. 5.6 crore; on National Bull Production Programme we increased it by Rs. 5 crore; etc. etc.

1.25 Explaining the phenomenal increase in the Non-Plan allocation the Department said "BE 97-98 (Rs. 69.66 crores) included a provision of Rs. 50.00 crores for the Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS). The Provision for the DMS was made only for the first four months of the Financial year 1997-98 as the DMS was to be transferred to the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. However, as the transfer could not materialise, later an additional provision of Rs. 108.00 crores was made for the full year's requirement. In 1998-99, however DMS provisions have been made for nine months, which accounts for the phenomenal increase in non-plan.

1.26 The Sector-wise Plan Expenditure of the Department of Animal Husbandary and Dairying during the 8th Plan and Budgetary Estimates for 1997-98 and 1998-99 are given below :

S.No.	Sector	VIII Plan				IX Plan			
		Outlay	Allocation	Exp.	% of Exp.	Outlay	1997-98		1998-99
							BE	RE	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	I. Animal Husbandry Sector								
1.	**Secterial and Economic Services**	-	3.00	1.38	4.60	-	0.85	0.85	1.00
2.	**Veterinary Services and Animal Health**	160.88	178.67	114.84	64.3	272.18	59.00	20.32	60.00
3.	**Cattle and Buffalow Dev.**	59.25	80.20	67.44	84.0	280.00	41.69	41.30	49.87
4.	**Poultry Dev.**	34.75	26.58	13.62	51.2	50.00	4.60	4.61	11.4
5.	**Sheep and Wool Dev.**	21.00	17.56	17.41	99.1	30.50	6.10	3.75	6.10
6.	**Piggen Development**	8.50	8.90	8.49	95.4	20.0	4.00	4.00	5.00
7.	**Other livestocks Dev.**	-	10.00	3.82	38.2	0.0025	2.00	0.53	0.02
8.	**Feed and Fodder Dev.**	35.25	31.70	22.28	70.3	58.00	8.98	7.02	9.32
9.	**Meat**	54.00	49.71	38.28	77.0	35.00	22.00	10.50	21.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Admn. Inv. and Statistics	9.50	8.55	9.63	112.6	20.00	2.50	2.50	3.50
11.	Other Schemes	15.37	12.65	8.29	65.5	32.00	9.15	3.81	3.15
	Strengthening of AH Div. & AH Extension Park Animals								
	Total (AH)	400.00	416.52	305.38	73.3	797.18	161.00	99.19	171.40
	II. Dairy Development								
12.	Dairy Development Schemes	900.00	977.49	818.05	83.7	275.00	39.00	30.98	50.60
	III. Fisheries Sector								
13.	Fisheries Schemes*	-	-	-	-	605.70	119.15	94.80	159.90
	Total (Department of AH&D)	1300.00	1394.01	1125.43	80.7	1677.88	319.15	224.97	381.90

* Fisheries sector transferred from Dept. of Agriculture and Cooperation to Department of AH&D in Oct. 1997.

1.27 The details of amount spent on States and UTs under various central plan and central sponsored schemes and department of AH&D during Eighth Plan, 1997-98 and Budget Estimates for 1998-99 are as below :

S.No.	Sector	VIII Plan				IX Plan			
		Outlay	Allocation	Exp.	% of Exp.	Outlay	1997-98		1998-99
							BE	RE	BE
1.	Amount Spent on States under the								
	(i) Central Plan Schemes	210.00	91.74	85.94	93.7	285.00	33.10	28.00	34.04
	(Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development and Fisheries Sectors)								
	(ii) Centrally Sponsored Schemes	263.13	301.79	221.54	73.4	946.18	202.92	138.80	200.80
	(Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development and Fishring Sector)								
2.	Amount spent on UTs	-	NA	3.35	-	-	4.25	2.10	2.25

Expenditure on Non Plan activities

1.28 The non-plan expenditure of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying during Eighth Plan, 1997-98 **and Budget Estimates for 1998-99** are given below :

S.No.	Sector	Eighth Plan			1997-98		1998-99
		Allocation	Exp.	%Exp.	BE	RE	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	I. Animal Husbandry Sector						
1.	**Secretariat**	6.71	7.46	11.2	1.84	1.93	3.60
2.	**Vety. Services and Animal Health**	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	**Cattle & Buffalow Development**	11.70	12.80	109.4	3.20	3.58	4.00
4.	**Poultry Development**	8.68	9.46	109.0	2.18	2.24	2.48
5.	**Sheep & Wool Dev.**	5.31	6.69	126.0	1.64	2.02	2.22
6.	**Piggen Development**	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	**Other Livestock Development**	1.43	0.75	52.5	0.43	0.43	0.43
8.	**Feed & Fodder Dev.**	2.75	2.59	94.2	0.71	0.76	0.85
9.	**Meat Processing**						

10. Administration Investigation & Statistices	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. A.H. Extention	0.67	0.04	0.60	-	-	-
II. Dairy Development						
12. Delhi Milk Scheme	616.47	614.17	103.3	50.00	158.00	118.00
13. Mother Dairy (Subsidy)	0.05	-	-	-	-	-
III. Fisheries Sector						
14. Central Investigation of Coastal Eng. for Fisheries	-	-	-	0.52	0.66	0.72
15. Central Inst. & Fisheries National Exp. & Training	-	-	-	2.60	3.34	3.66
16. Fisheries Service of India	-	-	-	2.17	2.82	3.10
17. Aquaculter Authority	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.22
18. Other Schemes	-	-	-	3.35	4.15	4.69
IV. International Cooperation	0.74	0.70	94.6	0.42	0.41	0.42
V. Aid Material And Equipments	56.24	77.21	153.7	0.60	0.60	0.60
Total (Dept. & AH&D)	710.75	741.87	104.4	69.66	180.96	144.99

CHAPTER II

VETERINARY SERVICE & ANIMAL HEALTH

Livestock Health

2.1 While the quality of livestock has improved with the launching of extensive cross breeding programmes, their susceptibility to various diseases including exotic diseases has also increased considerably. In order to reduce morbidity and mortality, efforts are being made to provide better health care through polyclinics/veterinary hospitals/dispensaries/ first aid centres including mobile dispensaries. A net work of 21, 988 polyclinics/hospitals/dispensaries and 23,682 veterinary aid centres (including Stockmen centres)/mobile dispensaries which are fully supported by about 250 disease diagnostic laboratories are functioning in the States and UTs for quick and proper diagnosis of diseases. Further, for control of major livestock and poultry diseases by way of prophylactic vaccination, the required quantity of vaccines are produced in the country at 26 veterinary vaccine production units. Of these, 19 are in the public sector and 7 are in private sector. Import of vaccines by private agencies is also permitted when required.

Expenditure Analysis
Veterinary Services and Animal Health
Total Plan Outlay for Animal Health Services (Rs. 272.18 crores) during Ninth Plan.

2.2 For ensuring animal health, the following schemes are in operation :

A. Central Plan Scheme

Directorate of Animal Health

B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(i) National Project on Rinderpest Eradication

(ii) Assistance to States for Control of Animal Disease

(iii) Professional Efficicency Development

2.3 The Central Plan Schemes of directorate of Animal Health has the following four components :

(a) Animal Quarantine and Certification Service.

(b) National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Board.

(c) Central Disease Diagnostic Laboratory

(d) Dte. of Animal Health Services (Headquarter Cell)

2.4 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases has the following components :

(i) Food and Mouth Disease Control Scheme

(ii) Animal Disease Surveillance Scheme

(iii) Systematic Control of Livestock Diseases of National Importance

Evaluation of some of the Animal Health Schemes

(i) National Project for Rinderpest Eradication (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

2.5 Rinderpest is a highly contagious viral disease (Morbillivirus infection) of cloven hoofed animal inflicting heavy mortality in bovine population as well as in small ruminants Rinderpest control programmes in India were initiated during 1952 as a part of the Second Five year Plan. Since then the programme has been under execution with varying strategies. The present National Project for 'Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE) was launched w.e.f. April 1992 as a part of Project ALA/89/04 : STRENGTHENING OF VETERINARY SERVICES for which the European Union has entered into a financing agreement with the Government of India to provide ECU 40.30 million as grant.

2.6 The following are the details of Budget allocations and expenditure during Eighth Plan and first two years of Ninth Plan for National Project on Rinderpest Eradication :—

Rs. in crores

Eighth Plan Outlay	Eighth Plan Allocation	Eighth Plan Expenditure	Ninth Plan Allocation	Ninth Plan 1997-98	Ninth Plan 1998-99
96.13	130.29	69.08	142.18	BE 410.00 RE 10.00	BE 36.00

2.7 The Committee have observed that total utilisation of funds during Eighth Plan is 50% only and 25% during the first year of Ninth Plan. When the Committee desired to know the reasons for high allocations and its impact on the E.V. grant the Department in their reply have explained as under :

> "(i) The six year EU project is scheduled to terminate on 31st July, 1998. Though the review initiated by EU in September, 1997 was proceeding favourably, now it is likely to be hit by the sanctions.
>
> (ii) The domestic component of the plan provision is being nearly fully utilised. The provision proposed this year can also be fully utilized. The externally aided provision of Rs. 30 crores was provided in the hope of release by EU and the required clearances of EU for operating it."

2.8 The Committee pointed out that the programme shall suffer if financial sanctions are imposed. This may lead to the spread of the disease once again. The Committee wanted to know what measures are being taken by the Department to see that the programme continues without break. The Department replied as under :—

> "So far as the rinderpest incidence is concerned, it has been totally controlled. The International Organisation popularly known as the OIE is responsible for maintaining health standards and setting up standards and monitoring mechanism. It is located in Paris. It has a membership of 154 countries. It has a particular routine and drill prescribed for treating and declaring a particular country as free from rinderpest. It has accepted the status of rinderpest free position in this country and has published that in March, 1998.

Thereafter, we have some sort of a monitoring and surveillance mechanism that even if somewhere some occurrence takes place, we should be in a position to contain that in that particular area. That will take another two years. It is the second stage. Thereafter the OIE will be approached formally saying that we have had no incidence in the last four years; we have conducted all the experiments and surveillance according to their own norms; and we have come to the conclusion that no infection exists now. So, this is a fixed timetable. It has to wait for completion of that timetable. That so far as the formality of declaration of rinderpest free status is concerned.

As regards the fund not being available we will have to find either savings in the current plan or ask for additional allocation from the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance. We are working on that arrangement."

(ii) Control of Foot & Mouth Disease (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

2.9 Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) does occur throughout the country but however the incidence is sporadic. Although indigenous cattle and buffaloes affected with FMD manifest only mild symptoms, the disease assumes virulent magnitude in high yielding indigenous exotic and cross-bred cattle. The main objective of this programme is to protect valuable high yielding indigenous/cross-bred and exotic livestock, belonging to small and marginal farmers and landless labourers, by proper vaccination for which the cost of vaccine is subsidized. Funds are released on 50:50 basis to States and on 100 per cent to UTs. The cost of the vaccine is borne by the Centre, State and beneficiary in the ratio of 25:25:50; Vaccination is done twice a year using Polyvalant vaccine. In certain specific outbreaks, where the strains are identified mono-valent vaccine of that particular identified strain is used for vaccinating the animals.

Rs. in crores

2.10 The following are the physical targets & achievements during Eighth Plan & first two years of Ninth Plan :-

(lakh doses)

Eighth Plan			Ninth Plan	Ninth Plan		
Target	Achievement	Shortfall	Target	1997-98 Target	1997-98 Achievement	1998-99 Target
1300	1040	260	1400	220	220	240

The Committee observed that the B.E. for 1997-98 was Rs. 3.00 crores and the physical target was the administration of 220 lakh doses. However, the physical target for 1998-99 is the same 220 lakh doses but the budgetary provision has been doubled to Rs. 6.00 crores.

The Committee wanted to know how many poor farmers were getting the benefits of the sharing of prices of the vaccine.

Government during evidence on 25th June 1998 stated as under :

> "Our experience in the past few years has been that many of the States have not been able to come up with their share of the contribution resulting in less coverage of foot and mouth disease vaccination. So, whatever vaccinations are taking place are basically where the farmers themselves have contributed the entire sum of FMD vaccine. Wherever it is a question of tieing up these three agencies together, it is proving slightly difficult."

Hearing about the difficulties is the States the Committee was anxious to know about the fate of the North Eastern States.

2.11 Government stated that "The problem has also become acute in the North-East where we have been requested to have a new scheme because the State Governments, through their representatives, have always been agitating that unless the Union Government makes the scheme a hundred per cent subsidy scheme, where the hundred per cent contribution of the cost of the vaccine is to come from us, progress will not be there and the incidence of infection will continue resulting in even the vaccinated animals being affected. We are working on that arrangement for the North-Eastern States. A specific Programme where hundred

percent grant would be available is in the offing. We will be posing it to the EFC which is the Committee constituted for this purpose and we hope it will be done."

Answering a question whether the scheme has been able to eradicate FMD it 100% from the country the Government stated that it has not been possible to 100% eradicate the disease because efforts are also limited to a particular section of the farmers who are beneficiaries of our programmes. The target group is basically the weaker section, whereas the animals are owned by the cross-section of society. And, it is a viral disease. So, it is not confined to a particular area or a group of animals. Unless we saturate particular area with vaccination, it is difficult to control. That is why in FMD, most of the countries are also trying first to control and then reach the level of eradication. Here also, our strategy would be to control in a particular area and then only, we will move in the second stage. All efforts that are now being made are for control. The name of the scheme is also 'Control of FMD'.

(iii) Animal Disease Surveillance Scheme (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

2.12 Animal Disease Surveillance started during the 6th Five Year Plan. This envisaged establishment of an Animal Disease Surveillance Cell at the Centre as a central administriatve component and a epidemiological unit in each State and Union Territory as a Centrally Sponsored component. The epidemiological units in the States and Union Territories collect data from district Animal Husbandry Officers of the hospitals, dispensaries etc., in respect of major infectious diseases, compile the information at the State/Union Territory Head Quarter, interpret it and disseminate it in the form of a State Level Animal Disease Surveillance. The information so collected is fed to the Animal Disease Surveillance Cell at the centre where it is compiled for the whole country and disseminated as a monthly Animal Disease Surveillance Bulletin.

2.13 The Sixth Plan allocation was Rs. 19.22 lakhs. Allocation in the Seventh and Eighth Plan was Rs. 125.00 lakhs and Rs. 543.95 lakhs respectively. The B.E. for 1998-99 is Rs. 1.5 crores.

2.14 The Committee wanted to know whether the ultimate users who are in districts and villages were having access to this publication and whether it was being published in local languages.

2.15 Government in their reply stated that the publication was a monthly publication in English.

Cattle and Buffalo Development

The following schemes are in operation :—

A. *Central Plan Schemes*

(1) Central Cattle Development Organisation

2.16 The Department operates 7 Central Cattle breeding farms, a National Frozen Semen Production and Training Insitute and 3 Central Herd Registration Units in different parts of the country. These are geared for production of high pedigree bull calves and quality frozen semen, and for supplying these to the States for genetic upgradation of stock. The scheme has three components mentioned below :—

(i) Central Cattle Breeding Farms

(ii) Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute

(iii) Central Herd Registration Scheme

B. *Centrally Sponsored Schemes*

(1) Extension of Frozen Semen Technology & Progeny Testing Programme

(2) National Bull Production Programme

2.17 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme Extension of Frozen Semen Technology & Progeny Testing Programme has the following two components :—

(iv) Extension of Frozen Semen Technology

(v) Progeny Testing Programme

Against the total plan outlay of Rs. 59.25 crores for this sector, the following expenditure has been incurred :—

(Rs. in crores)

Outlay	Eighth Plan		Ninth Plan			
	Allocation	Expenditure	Outlay	B.E. 1997-98	R.E. 1997-98	B.E. 1998-99
59.25	80.20	67.44	280.00	41.69	41.30	49.87

Evaluation of the Schemes under Central Cattle Development Organisation

(i) *Central Cattle Breeding Farms*

2.18 Seven Central Cattle Breeding Farms located in different agroclimatic regions of the country, maintain some important indigenous & exotic cattle breeds as well as buffaloes. Two of the farms also produce crossbreed males for *inter-se* mating main objectives of these farms are :—

(a) Maintenance of rationalized herd strength of the important breed/type of Cow and Buffalow and its progressive genetic improvements for milk production by scientific methods.

(b) Production and distribution of superior pedigree bulls for use in cattle and buffalo development programme; and

(c) Production of elite female for use as donor in embryo transfer project.

2.19 The Committee in its 3rd Report on Demands for Grants 1996-97 had stated that Government should increase the target for bull production and come up with higher revised estimates for 1996-97.

2.20 In reply to a question by the Committee the Government had stated that a higher demand of Rs. 570 lakhs for production of 350 bull calves has been made for the year 1997-98 against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 395 lakh. However, the Budget allocation for 1998-99 to this sector is Rs. 6.3 crores under Plan & Rs. 3.83 crores under Non Plan *i.e.* Rs. 10.15 crores.

2.21 When asked whether the target of production of bulls will also be doubled according to the budget allocation and how does the Department plan to utilise the additional allocation, the Department of

Animal Husbandry & Dairying have informed the Committee that Rs. 395 lakh was R.E. 1996-97 (Plan), the actual expenditure being Rs. 441 lakh. R.E. 1997-98 was Rs. 555 lakh and B.E. 1998-99 is 633 lakh, a 11% increase only. The non-plan BE 1998-99 is Rs. 383 lakh, also a 11% increase over RE 1997-98. Hence, there is no change in the target of bull production.

2.22 The Committee drew the attention of the Government to two state farms being run by the Karnataka Government. One at Hassan and the other at Chikmanglur. The Committee stated that the Ammitha Mahal and Hallikar varieties of bulls are among the recognised indigenous cattle and because of poor maintenance of the farms spread over 18000 acres the breeds are extinguising. The land is being used for ploughing.

2.23 The Government replied that "if proposals are sent by the State Government for assistance for improving any of those farms, we can sanction money under the National Bull Production Programme".

(ii) *Central Herd Registration*

2.24 Under this scheme 4 Central Herd Registration Units have been established at Rohtak (Haryana), Ahmedabad (Gujarat), Ongole (Andhra Pradesh) and Ajmer (Rajasthan), for accomplishing the following objectives :—

(i) To survey and study production records of cows and buffaloes in their breeding tracts and locate superior germplasm through milk recording and registration,

(ii) To collect and publish production data of all registered animals for general guidance and inter-breeding/inter-farm exchange of animals, and

(iii) To provide incentives to breeders/institutions to preserve indigenous germplasm and to produce cows and buffaloes of high productivity through proper selection.

2.25 In the above mentioned Units Gir, Kankrej, Haryana and Surti, Jaffrabadi, Murrah and other buffalo breeds conforming to specific breed characteristics and prescribed level of milk production are identified and registered. The registration is done after recording the lactation yield through field milk recording programme. Breeders possessing registered

animals are awarded prizes depending on the level of production to encourage them to preserve and improve the indigenous milch breeds. Farmers are also educated on scientific management practices to improve production — potential, and are advised to form association for the scientific breeding of their animals by using outstanding bulls and their germplasm.

2.26 9718 cows/buffaloes conforming to breed characteristics and meeting the prescribed level of production were primarily registered in 1997-98 against an annual target of 12,000. The BE allocation for this scheme for 1997-98 is Rs. 1.50 crores and BE for 1998-99 is again 1.50 crores.

2.27 Regarding the target of registration of 12,000 cows/buffaloes in a year and the method of determining whether the cows/buffaloes are of the prescribed level of production, the Department informed that :—

> "There are 103 functional milk recording centres under Central Herd Registration Scheme. Each milk recording centre is manned by a stockman who has a target of 120 primary registration of lactating animals which can be visited monthly once by him. The target for the scheme is, consequently, fixed at 12,000 per year.
>
> The monthly milk records of animals are converted to 305 days milk yield. Animals giving projected yield over the prescribed standard, are finally registered."

The Committee desired to know the number of farmers/breeders which have been awarded incentives and the amount of incentive. The Department informed the Committee that :—

> "9761 breeders were provided with prize incentive of a total of Rs. 10.86 lakhs in during 1997-98 — incentives ranging from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 500/- is given depending on productivity of animals."

2.28 The Committee inquired whether 103 stockmen were sufficient for the whole country. The Government replied that "the scheme is a very limited scheme. In the South the (Ongole breed) and in Ahmedabad, Ajmer and Haryana the scheme is applicable. We have it only in four places. It is only for the selected breeds that too only in some important tract areas."

(iii) *Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute*

2.29 The Institute was set up with the objective of large scale production of frozen semen of cattle and buffaloes and for training in service candidates in frozen semen technology. The targets and achievements are as under :—

	1996-97		1997-98	
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
No. of frozen semen doses produced (in lakh doses)	10	3.58	10	8.10
No. of persons trained	160	135	150	99

2.30 During 1997-98 21 exotic bulls have been imported for enhancing frozen semen production.

2.31 The Committee observed that the production of frozen semen doses in 1996-97 was on 3.58 lakh doses against target of 10 lakh doses whereas the production in 1997-98 was 8.10 lakh doses against a target of 10 lakh doses. The Committee, therefore, enquired from the Department whether the enhanced production of 8.10 lakh doses in 1997-98 has been achieved exclusively through the imported bulls and also what is the expenditure incurred on the import of the exotic bulls.

The Department explained that :

> "The increase in production of frozen semen dose in 1997-98 compared to the previous year has been entirely due to addition of imported bulls to the stock. The average cost of an imported bull works out to Rs. 75,000.

Explaining to a query on the availability and production from locally available bulls the Government replied :—

> "There are 32 Murrah bulls at present, 14 of them were added in February-March, 1998 and being too young, are yet to go into production. The average production of a Murrah bull ranges from 6000 to 8000 dose per year. As the Institute has

the required infrastructural facilities, availability of bulls is the sole criterion for the level of production."

2.32 The Committee observed that the number of persons trained had decreased in 1997-98 and the target had also gone down, the Department in their reply stated that :—

"There are five posts of technical officer there, for taking classes for this. One is a Director, another is a Senior Production Officer, one is Assistant Research Officer and two are Technical Officers. One of the two posts of Assistant Research Officers is vacant for 6 months. That has effected the training programme to some extent. We have taken action to fill up the posts. These posts are to be filled up through the UPSC. The vacancies have been advertised."

Observing the decline in the budgetary provision for 1998-99 the Committee wanted to know the exact reasons for an all round decline.

The Department explained that there is no proposal for importing bulls during 1998-99 and hence the budget allocation is kept lower.

2.33 That the average cost of an imported bull works out to be Rs. 75,000 where as a Murrah bull ranges between Rs. 6,000 to 8,000. Evaluating, the Committee observed that the imported exotic bull produced 21,000 doses per year whereas the local variety produced 5,000 doses per year. There being no proposal to import bulls in the year 1998-99 the Committee desired to know how targets would be met.

The Government in their reply during evidence pointed out that a substantial part of the semen production is from imported bulls. These bulls are given good food and medicines. As the bull strength was sufficient it was not necessary to import any further bulls.

Central Sponsored Schemes

(iv) Extension of Frozen Semen Technology and Progeny Testing Programme.

2.34 In order to improve the cattle and buffaloes through use of advanced breeding technique a Centrally sponsored scheme on Extension of Frozen Semen Technology and Progeny Testing Programme is continued during 8th Plan period.

The objective of the scheme is given as under :—

(i) Setting up a network of field Artificial Insemination Centres to cover more breeding cows and buffaloes under artificial breeding;

(ii) Setting up frozen semen banks to produce/store/transport liquid nitrogen and store/transport frozen semen doses to field Artificial Insemination Centres;

(iii) Setting up a Bull Station if necessary for production of required number of frozen semen doses;

(iv) Strengthening facilities for training of field Artificial Insemination personnel and farmers induction;

(v) To identify bulls of high genetic merit and transmitting ability for milk production traits through progeny training.

(vi) To make available proven bulls/semen for further genetic improvement in breeding herds; and

(vii) To make available frozen semen doses for cattle improvement programme in field.

(v) *Artificial Insemination Centres Under EFST Programme*

2.35 The Department in their Action Taken reply to the recommendation made by the Committee in their Third Report on Demands for Grants 1996-97 have stated that 1914 A.I. Centres have been sanctioned and the remaining 1586 A.I. Centres out of 3500 A.I. Centres will be achieved by the end of the 8th Plan.

The information furnished by the Department in a note on physical targets shows 2785 establishment of A.I. Centres against the target of 3500 A.I. Centres. Regarding the reasons for less achievement and the setting of targets during 1997-98 & 1998-99, the Department have explained in a written reply that :—

> "Expansion of A.I. Centres has to be commensurate with creation of other ancillary facilities like super structure of a Bull Station, Semen Bank/Storage Depot for frozen semen, liquid nitrogen supply system etc. During the Eighth Plan

period, apart from establishing such required infrastructural facilities, 2785 A.I. Centres could be sanctioned within the available budget allocations. As a result of these infrastructural requirements in the first year of the Ninth Plan (1997-98) establishment of as many as 3403 A.I. Centres could be assisted against an annual target of 2000 A.I. Centres."

2.36 The Committee pointed out that the target of liquid nitrogen storage and distribution systems for the Ninth Plan is 286. The annual target being 10 how could a target of 286 be achieved in 5 years. The Department could achieve only 50 at the most.

2.37 The Government clarified that "We intend to provide full liquid nitrogen delivery system in this current Plan. So far we were giving stand alone, *i.e.*, a plant will be established and that plant will give liquid nitrogen. It will produce by itself. Now, we find that this is a very ineffective way and it involves a very high cost also. So, from here onwards we are planning to set up storage systems and transport systems only and not produce liquid nitrogen ourselves because we are not good producers of liquid nitrogen. Instead, we will buy liquid nitrogen from industrial gas manufacturers in the private sector."

2.38 Not being able to reply on how the target will be achieved the Government assured to give a written reply later on.

2.39 The Committee took strong note to the fact that the target for setting up Mobile A.I. units for Ninth Plan is kept at 17500 whereas the annual target is fixed at 2000. The Committee again asked how 17,500 units will be put up with an annual growth of 2000 units.

Government in their reply stated "We are consciously putting it for higher achievement in the coming years".

(vi) *Progeny Testing Programme*

2.40 The target for setting up frozen semen Bull stations for 1995-96 was 6 and the achievement was 12. The target for 1996-97 was 5 and the achievement 3. The Committee has been informed that States which implemented the programme have found that they have not been very successful in its implementation and the Government proposed to

devise a technical plan and re-organise the progeny testing programme. But the BE for 1997-98 of Rs. 12.00 crores was reduced to Rs. 1 crore at RE stage and the allocation of BE 1998-99 is also Rs. 1 crore only. The Committee enquired about the targets for 1997-98 & 1998-99. The Department informed that the target for 1997-98 was testmating of 90 bulls and the achievement was 48. The target for 1998-99 will be 100.

2.41 The Committee during the evidence desired to know how the Department is going to achieve the target of 100 bulls during 1998-99 when in 1997-98 only 50% target could be achieved.

2.42 The Department explained that "basically, this scheme is providing staff support, that is, establishment cost of setting up of animals. The staff costs' will not increase much even after taking the pay revision into account. We can achieve the target with the same allocation. The only thing is that they underperformed last year. Now, they should do better work."

The Committee drew the attention of the Government to its evidence before the previous Committee wherein the Government informed that it was the Governments original plan to set up five new units under this programme during the 8th Plan. But, only one unit could be set up out of these five units for want of proposals from State Governments. The Committee asked the Government for specific reason.

The Government replied as under : "Actually, this programme is not running well at all. Except in Kerala, others are not doing anything. Our animal Husbandary Departments will not be capable of running them because their priorities are different. They are not oriented towards this and they do not even understand this scheme. Wherever they are doing, they are doing it perfuntorily, I mean, getting the bulls from somewhere and then testing the progeny. That is not what progeny testing is. So, it needs a complete reorientation. In the current Plan, we have, therefore, completely changed the scheme and that scheme is going for approval of the Finance Committee on Expenditure very shortly. We have taken the views of all the concerned departments. What we now propose is to take it away from the Department, give it to some good milk cooperative unions because they have the farmer contact and they will know which farmer is having good bulls and cows. So, they will be able to do it better. In some places, wherever people are ready, we want to promote breeders' associations in some parts of the country like in Saurashtra, Bangalore

and so on. The present scheme is highly constrained and limited in scope that we cannot give any help to these people, who are capable of doing it. So, we have reoriented our scheme which is going in for approval very shortly. In the current year, we will change over from this pattern and then look for real results through this restructured set up.

Poultry Development

2.43 The following Central Plan Scheme are under Poultry Development :

(1) Central Poultry Development Organisation

(2) National Poultry Development Board.

The following five components have been indicated under Poultry Development Organisations :-

(a) Central Poultry Breeding Farms

(b) Central Duck Breeding Farms

(c) Central Poultry Training Instt.

(d) Random Sample Poultry Performance Testing Centre

(e) Regional Feed Analytical Lab.

2.44 The following are the details of Eighth Plan outlay under the scheme Central Poultry Development Organisations :-

Eighth Plan Outlay	Actual Allocation	Actual Expenditure	% of achievement
15 cr.	13.68 cr.	13.62 crore	99.66

Evaluation of Some Schemes

(i) *Central Poultry Breeding Farms :*

2.45 Three Central Poultry Breeding Farms were set up at Hessarghatta, Bombay and Bhubaneshwar during the later part of the

Second Five Year Plan and one at the Chandigarh during April, 1978 with high egg production, better hatchability, efficient feed conversion and broiler chicks with fast growth comparable to the commercial chicks supplied by private sector hatcheries. These farms have taken up the scientific poultry breeding programmes. This programme is considered to be highly important to make the country self-sufficient and self-relient with regard to the availability of superior quality hybrid eggs and meat type chicks.

2.46 Details of Ninth Plan Outlay are mentioned as under :

NINTH PLAN : Year	Approved Outlay Rs. 20.00 crores Budget Allocation	Expenditure
1997-98	4.50 crores	4.61 crores
1998-99	5.00 crores	- B.E.

The following are the details of production of Chicks during Ninth Plan :

(lakh nos.)

	Year	Target	Achievement
Egg Type	1997-98	0.80	0.54
Meat Type	1997-98	0.45	0.26
Egg Type	1998-99	1.00	—
Meat Type	1998-99	0.50	—

2.47 The Committee observe that the target fixed for the year 1997-98 could not be achieved fully, even than higher targets have been fixed for 1998-99. Giving reasons for a higher target the Department in their written note have explained that the shortfall was a result of poor demand from State Government and the private sector poultry organisations.

2.48 The Committee desired to know what was the arrangement of funding to States.

The Government replied that there was zero aid to State under this programme. It is a new scheme for supporting State Poultry Farms.

2.49 Keeping in view the lack of demand and the great potential available with the farms the Committee desired to know whether 100% assistance could be given to the States.

The Government replied that assistance was not given to individuals.

(ii) *National Poultry Development Board*

2.50 The Department have brought to the notice of the Committee that the proposal for setting up of Poultry Board has been dropped. The Committee desired to know its impact on small & marginal farmers and especially farmers in the backward states who are mainly dependent on poultry as a means of livelihood. The Department in their reply have stated that the small and marginal farmers, especially those in backward districts, need improved ckicks at reasonable prices. It would be possible to produce a much large number of commercial chicks in the State Government owned farms. The State Government farms are proposed to be strengthened through a new scheme which has been included in the current year with an outlay of Rs. 30 crores in the IX Plan.

(iii) *Assistance to States for Poultry Farms*

2.51 Assistance to States for Poultry Farm is a new scheme envisaged in the 9th Plan for strengthening the infrastructure facilities of one or two existing State Poultry Farms for multiplication and dissemination of improved variety of chicks. Ninth Plan Outlay is Rs. 30 crores.

2.52 The following are the allocations year-wise during Ninth Plan :

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
1997-98	0.40 crores	-
1998-99	5.94 crores	-

Central Sheep Breeding Farm Hissar (Haryana) :

2.53 The Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar which was established during the fourth Five Year Plan has been functioning for producing and disseminating acclimatized stud rams to various State

Sheep Farms for cross breeding programmes, and genetic stock upgradation. The Farm also runs training courses in mechanical sheep rearing, grading of wool and maintenance of sheep rearing machines. The Farm has produced and supplied a total of 4068 exotic and crossbred rams through the State Governments during the Eighth Plan period. As against the target of production of 1000 rams during 1997-98, it has produced 777 rams upto November, 1997. These rams have been distributed to States of Karnataka, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab.

2.54 The Committee enquired about the amount of foreign aid the Farm is getting and the impact of the economic sanctions on this farm and how the farm will manage without this aid. The Department of A.H. and Dairying replied that the foreign aid was being received by the farm only upto the seventies. The farm is being managed by domestic resources since then. B.E. Plan 1997-98 was Rs. 3 crore and R.E. was Rs. 1 crore. B.E. Plan 1998-99 is Rs. 3 crore again. BE Non-Plan 1998-99 is Rs. 2.22 crores.

2.55 Giving reasons for the unutilised amount under Plan 1997-98 and also the over budgeting of BE 1998-99 especially also because of the take over of land by Haryana Government. The Department in their reply have stated that the Plan BE 1997-98 of Rs. 3 crores included provision for sheep importation which was not effected on account of take over of farm land by the Haryana Government. B.E. 1998-99 is kept at Rs. 3.00 crores for the proposed sheep import after the farm is shifted to a new location.

2.56 The Committee further wanted to know the sources of extra funding in the Non-Plan and the reasons for such over expenditure.

2.57 The Department in their reply have explained that the increase in Non-Plan expenditure from BE Rs. 1.64 crore to RE Rs. 2.02 crores in 1997-98 and further to Rs. 2.22 crore in BE 1998-99 is for the over head expenditure on salaries, wages and arrears on account of Pay Revision.

2.58 The Committee asked for the terms of agreement of the Farm with the Haryana Government if any, and the reasons behind confiscation of the land from the Breeding Farm and handing it over to the University. The Government replied as under :—

2.59 The Government of India had proposed draft lease deed in 1968. It would have been valid for 20 years and would have expired in

1968. For 20 years, the lease could not be executed, in 1988, the Government of Haryana unilaterally extended the term of lease by three years till 1991 and since 1991, they have been pressing for vacation of the land. This also has been continuously opposed by the Union Government on the ground that it is the only farm of its soil and it caters to a large number of States. Simultaneously, we decided to approach a number of State Governments. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, UP, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar and M.P. where they would be in a position to get this sheep breeding farm with slightly less amount of acreage at their disposal.

2.60 Of this, so far, the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh have offered specific sites. These sites have been visited. I would also like to add for the information of the Committe that after we sent the replies to the questionnaire, on 19th of this month, the hon. Minister of State of our Ministry had a discussion with the hon. Chief Minister of Haryana. He suggested that in case the Central Government could have some sort of a working arrangement with the State Government, he was prepared to reconsider the issue. Thereafter, we have discussed the matter with the Haryana authorities on telephone and they are sending a proposal on which they would like to reconsider their decision. That is the present status of the Scheme.

Feed and Fodder Development

Eighth Plan Outlay	35.25 crores
Actual Allocation	31.70 crores
Actual Expenditure	Rs. 22.70 crores
Shortfall	Rs. 8.90 crores
BE 97-98	Rs. 9.69 crores
RE 97-98	7.78 crores
BE 98-99	10.17 crores

		Eighth Plan		1997-98	
	Unit	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Fodder Seed Production	Quintal	12030	10140	2170	1744
Demonstrations	Nos.	6220	5960	1400	1297

2.61 The Committee desired to know the reasons for not utilising the allocated funds. The Department in a written reply stated that the utilisation under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Assistance to States for Feed and Fodder development fell short of 8th Plan outlay because of its late start in 1993-94 and non receipt of adequate proposals initially from the State Governments. However, the implementation of the scheme subsequently picked up from 1994-95 onwards fully utilising the allocation every year from 1994-95.

2.62 RE 1997-98 again shows the funds have not been utilised and targets are not achieved. The Department of (AH&D) explained that the total expenditure in 1997-98 was Rs. 7.81 crore. The allocation in BE (Rs. 9.69 crore) was later slashed by the Ministry of Finance at RE stage. The Department was in a position to spend the full amount had not the allocation been scaled down BE 98-99 of Rs. 10.17 crore (Rs. 9.32 under plan) can be spent.

2.63 Fodder production and demonstration fell short of target because of natural calamities, (at Hyerabad) social tension, violence and disturbances at RESFP&D, Srinagar (J&K).

2.64 The Committee desired to know whether there was any scheme for the hilly areas. Government in their reply stated that there is no separate scheme for fodder development in hilly areas. But under the existing scheme itself, assistance can be give for encouraging fodder production.

2.65 In the hilly tracts it is almost frost for six months so the Committee wanted to know what special steps are taken to supply fodder to them in these months. Government stated that they had to slightly change their scheme to cater to hilly areas. They had taken a note of it.

Piggery Development

Assistance to States for Integrated Piggery Development

2.66 Pig Farming is an important activity of weaker sections of the society and has a special significance in North-Eastern States. Pork is a staple food in North-Eastern region and nearly every household rears pig for its day today requirements and festive occasions. It can play an important role in improving the socio-economic status of the weaker rural community. Traditional producers do not possess the technical

know-how of pig production on improved lines and need help from the State Governments.

2.67 Exotic/improved variety of pigs are maintained in 119 pig breeding farms in the country. Better quality of piglets are produced and supplied to the farmers either for rearing as fatteners or for establishment of small breeding units under the State programmes.

2.68 The following are the details of Eighth Plan outlays and allocations under this scheme :

(Rs. in crores)

Eighth Plan Outlay	Allocation	Expenditure	Ninth Plan Outlay	Actual Expenditure 1997-98	B.E. 1998-99
8.50	8.90	8.49	20.00	4.00	5.00

2.69 Expenditure during the first two years of 9th Plan is Rs. 9 crores which comes to 45%. Booking at the speed of the offtake of the scheme in N.E. States the Committee enquired whether the 20 crores in the 9th Plan will be adequate. The Department have replied in a written note that Rs. 20 crore may be adequate. However, the position could be reviewed in the mid-term appraisal of the plan.

2.70 The Committee was also informed that the number of Pig Breeding farms assisted/strengthened so far is 109, another the annual growth rate arrived at for production of exotic piglets at State Government Farms is 5%.

The Committee recommended in their 21st Report on Demands for Grants 1995-96 that the Performance Budget document should contain details about the total number of exotic piglets imported and the total number of persons trained in the previous years and also details of targets. The Department was asked to explain why in the Performance Budget 1997-98 again the figure have not been provided.

The Department assured that the Performance Budget 1999-2000 will incorporate these figures. However, the Department gave the figures

for 1997-98 as under :—

(i)	Target for Import 1998-99	1000
(ii)	Target for Training 1998-99	200
(iii)	Pigs Imported in last 5 years	90
(iv)	Persons trained in last 5 years	550

2.71 The Committee during evidence expressed great concern over the low number of pigs imported during the five years in Eighth Plan. The Committee asked the Government the price of an imported pig an how it could achieve a target of 1000 pigs fixed for the 2nd year of Ninth Plan (1998-99). The Committee also desired to know the action plan of the Government to train 200 persons in 1998-99.

2.72 Government in their reply stated that the price of an imported pig is Rs. 25,000. Sufficient attention was not given on the import of pigs. But recently they have emphasized to spend more money on import and training rather than buildings. The Government further clarified that 550 persons trained in five year was very inadequate. The price of an imported pig is Rs. 25,000.

Meat Processing

Eighth Plan Outlay is Rs. 35 crores.

2.73 The following schemes are in operation during Ninth Plan :

(A) *Central Plan Schemes*

(1) Project on Animal Systems

(2) Assistance to States for Development of technology and infrastructure for export oriented livestock production units.

(B) *Centrally Sponsored Scheme*

2.74 Assistance to States for improvement/establishment of abattoirs/carcass utilisation centres & primary Flying units has the following two components :

(i) Development of infrastructure of export oriented slaughter houses.

(ii) Establishement/Modernisation of slaughter houses carcass utilization centre new Indian Airforce Airfields.

2.75 A total Eighth Plan outlay of Rs. 5400 crores has been earmarked for the Meat Processing. The Department have allocated Rs. 49.71 crores on aforesaid schemes and the expenditure during Eighth Plan is Rs. 38.28 crores.

Evaluation of some Schemes

(i) Assistance to States for development of technology and infrastructure for export oriented livestock product units (Central Plan Scheme)

2.76 This Central Sector plan scheme had been taken up during the Eighth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 19.75 crores to promote meat exports at higher unit value realisation. It has been proposed to transfer funds of Rs. 10.75 crores to a newly proposed Central Sector Scheme "Establishment/Modernisation of abattoirs and Carcass Utilization Plants near 10 I.A.F. Airfields" during the remaining 2 years of the Eighth Plan i.e. 1995-96 and 1996-97. This Scheme has been recommended by the Committee of Secretaries in its meeting held on 7.3.1995, at 100% Central funding basis for safeguarding IAF crafts from bird hit hazards.

2.77 The Department in their note on 8th Plan scheme have stated that the scheme "Assistance to States for development of Technology and infrastructure for export oriented livestock products" has been dropped in view of poor utilization of funds and lack of adequate response seeking assistance under the scheme.

Modernisation/Improvement of Slaughter Houses, Carcass and By Products Utilisation Centres and Hide Flaying Units

(ii) Improvement of slaughter houses

2.78 Against the provision of Rs. 18.75 crores for the scheme during Eighth Plan, Rs. 16.50 crores have been spent which is 83%. 33 projects were assisted with an amount of Rs. 15.66 crores. 9th Plan outlay is Rs. 30.00 crores, BE 1997-98 Rs. 25.00 crores, Actual Expenditure : Rs. 10.00 crores, B.E. 1998-99 is Rs. 20.00 crores. No targets have been fixed for the 9th Plan.

2.79 Giving the reasons for reduced allocations at Revised stage of 1997-98 and increase in budget estimate stage of 1998-99, the Department

have replied that :

> "All new viable proposals received in 1997-98 were sanctioned and required releases for previously sanctioned projects were also made. The demands could be satisfied with the RE provisions."

The reasons for not setting the physical targets for Ninth Plan as given by the Department are :

> "The balance releases due for sanctioned project is about Rs. 65 crores and some new projects are also expected. Hence it should be possible to spend BE 1998-99 fully."

2.80 The existing slaughter houses have outlived their utilities and are becoming a source of environmental pollution. To prevent environmental pollution the existing slaughter houses wherever possible are proposed to be modernised/improved.

The Committee desired to know the number of slaughter houses modernized/improved, the number of new slaughter houses constructed and the expenditure incurred on them the Department explained as under :

> "During 1997-98, 5 new slaughter house projects were sanctioned [Merepkong, Surat, Allahabad, Amritsar, Amravati and Rabodi Thane]. For 1998-99 another five new projects are targetted.
>
> There are 2682 recognised slaughter houses in the country. Almost all of them require improvement/modernisation. Nine slaughter houses have been modernised/improved and another 40 are undergoing improvement/modernisation under the scheme.
>
> No new slaughter houses have been constructed under the scheme. An amount of Rs. 25.22 crores was spent under the scheme."

2.81 The performance being very poor under this scheme the Committee enquired about the future plans of the department. The Department stated :

> "We have assisted so far 49 of nearly 3000 of which only 9 have been completed. The balance 40 are in various stages.

Even there the progress is not very good in some cases because the matching contribution is not being put in or there are certain local problems in some cases and inefficiencies like that. Last year five requests came and we sanctioned all of them. This year also we hope to start five new. But more importantly we have to see that those which are started and completed, so that we get full benefit. We try on both fronts to give more money to those who are already on-stream."

Dairy Development

(i) Delhi Milk Scheme

2.82 Delhi Milk Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme functioning since 1st November, 1959. The main objective of the Scheme is to supply wholesome milk and milk products to the citizens of Delhi at a reasonable price after processing in Dairy Plant and also to ensure remunerative and steady market for the milk producers in and around the capital.

2.83 The following are the details of plan outlay and Expenditure during 9th Plan :—

(Rs. in crores)

Ninth Plan outlay	Allocation 1997-98	Expenditure 1997-98	B.E. 1998-99
	1.00	1.00	1.00

Renovation of old Structural Milk Booths

2.84 Out of 800 old structural milk booths 600 milk booths were reconstructed upto 1994-95 and the remaining 200 booths were to be taken up for renovation in the following years. The figures for the years 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98 and the proposals for 1998-99 are as under :

Year	No. of booths	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)
1995-96	48	20.16
1996-97	5	2.10
1997-98	Nil	-
1998-99 (Target)	22	9.24

2.85 The Delhi Milk Scheme has been provided only a 9 months budget because of the proposal for a future taken over by Delhi Government. The Committee enquired about the latest position in the proposed transfer. The department replied as under :

> "we had passed an order. But they have not agreed to take over. We formally do not have any response from them but informally if I were to speak, we were given to understand that it is because under the Delhi Milk Scheme, the price of milk is kept very low. It is the cheapest milk in Delhi. It is kept below the cost of production also. The Government is suffering a loss by giving subsidy. If the transfer is effected, we said, 'we will transfer as it is.' It means if they have to sell at the same sale price of milk, they will incur loss. So,we were given to understand that we ourselves have to increase the price and then hand it over so that the burden of increase comes on us and they can run it on no profit no loss basis. Actually, we have proposed to the Cabinet that milk price of DMS may be increased. At that time, the decision was deferred. Now with the new Government, we are going to the Cabinet after inter-ministerial consultations are over. We are proposing an increase in the sale price of the milk under the Delhi Milk Scheme. May be, after that is approved, the Delhi Government may be willing to take over."

2.86 On the rise in the price the Government clarified that the proposed price is Rs. 11/- per kg of milk for Delhi.

(ii) Assistance to Co-operatives

Eighth Plan allocations and outlay

2.87 A new scheme was started in the Eighth Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 100 crores to provide for writing off of losses of weak Milk Cooperative federations with the potential to turn around and remain competitive in future. The actual allocation was Rs. 14.50 crores and total expenditure was Rs. 0.50 crores during the entire Eighth Plan. The 9th Plan outlay is Rs. 550.00 crores, BE 1997-98 Rs. 2.00 crores, Expenditure Nil, BE 1998-99 Rs. 13.00 crores.

2.88 The Committee desired to know the number of cooperatives which were given the assistance in the 8th Plan and also the reason for non-utilization of funds.

2.89 The Department in their reply have stated that no assistance has been provided to any co-operative during 8th Plan and the funds could not be utilized as the scheme has not been finally approved by the Expenditure Committee.

2.90 The Department further clarified that the EFC is scheduled to meet in July, 1998 for clearing the Scheme.

2.91 The Committee was anxious to know why a scheme started in the 8th Plan was still pending for a launch. The Government informed that there was some delay. Last year we wanted to have it approved but last year there was a ban on new schemes. This year there is no ban so without losing any time we have approached the Ministry of Finance at the very beginning.

(iii) Technology Mission on Dairy Development

2.92 The Technology Mission on Dairy Development, launched in August 1988 aimed at supplementing and supporting efforts of the NDDB under "Operation Flood" programme and thereby enhancing rural employment opportunities and income generation through dairy development. The tenure of the Mission ended in March 1997. However, a provision has been made in the current year's budget for spill over works.

2.93 The Eighth Plan outlay was Rs. 44 crores and the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 32.65 crores. The following are the budgetary allocations & expenditure during Eighth Plan :—

	Year	Allocations	Expenditure
	1992-93	5.50	1.15
	1993-94	24.00	-
	1994-95	10.00	10.00
	1995-96	12.00	12.00
	1996-97	9.50	9.50
Ninth Plan	1997-98	10.00	3.98
	1998-99	1.00	-

2.94 The total expenditure is 74.2% of the actual allocation during Eighth Plan. The reasons for not utilising funds during 1993-94 are :

> "The Technology Mission on Dairy Development project was approved by Expenditure Finance Committee in its meeting held in May, 1994 and therefore no funds could be released during the year 1993-94."

The Committee have observed that allocations have been lowered down to Rs. 3.98 crores at RE stage of 1997-98 and further to Rs. 1.00 crore at the Budget Estimates stage of 1998-99 although funds were fully utilized from 1994-97 onwards. The Department explained as under :

> "In BE 1997-98 Rs. 10 crores was initially provided with a view to implement certain new components in the scheme. As there was a ban on new schemes/components, this could not be achieved. As the major additional component has since been accommodated in another plan scheme (Extension of frozen technology) in which the allocation has been enhanced, BE 1998-99 for TMDD has been reduced."

2.95 It has been stated in Annual Report 1997-98 that TMDD completed the work of strengthening the Co-operative Semen Stations in April, 1996 at a cost of Rs. 518.96 lakh by March, 1997. TMDD also took up strengthening of 27 government Frozen Semen Stations at a cost of Rs. 1899.28 lakh and the entire work will be completed by March, 1998.

2.96 The Committee desired to know the numbers of Cooperative Semen Stations strengthened under this scheme. The Department have informed that "9 Co-operative Semen Stations have been strengthened."

(iv) Integrated Dairy Development Projects for Non-Operation Flood Hilly and Backward Areas

2.97 An Integrated Dairy Development Scheme in Non-Operation Flood, Hilly and Backward Areas has been launched as a Central Sector Scheme to be implemented by the concerned State Governments during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

2.98 Under this Scheme the Department is implementing a scheme on Integrated Dairy Development in Non-Operational Flood, Hilly and

Backward Areas with the objectives of (i) Development of milch cattle/ buffaloes (ii) Increased milk production (iii) Procurement, processing and marketing of milk in a cost effective manner (iv) Ensure remunerative prices to the milk producers (v) generate additional employment opportunities (vi) Improvement social, nutritional and economic status of residents of comparatively more disadvantaged areas.

2.99 The following are the budgetary allocations during the Eighth Plan and Ninth Plan year-wise under this scheme :

	Year	Approved Outlays (in crores)	Expenditure
	1992-93	2.60	-
	1993-94	10.00	10.00
	1994-95	24.91	24.91
	1995-96	25.91	24.91
	1996-97	20.12	20.12
Ninth Plan	1997-98	24.90	24.90(A)
	1998-99	25.60	

2.100 The Ninth Plan Outlay is Rs. 200 crores.

The Committee have observed that the major component of expenditure under this head is grants-in-aid to States. The allocation in the year 1998-99 for grants is Rs. 25.00 crores to States, Rs. 50 lakhs to UTs (reduced from Rs. 1.50 crores in 1997-98). The Monitoring Cell is allocated Rs. 10 lakhs only. The Committee further notes that all the money extended to States is fully utilized in all the years. The Committee desired to know the method adopted for monitoring the utilization of expenditure by States, the financial progress under IDDP and physical targets. The Department explained that monitoring is done through the following means :—

(a) Quarterly progress reports.

(b) Meetings of the Technical Management Committee constituted for each project which include a nominee of the

Planning Commission and the Department of A.H. & Dairying (DAHD).

(c) Review meetings taken by the DAHD with individual States.

(d) Regular visits of senior officials of DAHD to the projects.

2.101 The number of projects that have been sanctioned so far and the expenditure thereon and also the physical targets fixed for ech project are appended as Annexure-I and Annexure-II.

ANNEXURE-I

Financial Progress Under UDDP in Non-Operation Flood, Hilly and Backward Areas

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State	Approved Amount	Outlay Year	Total release upto (31.03.98)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A & N Islands	239.41	1995-96	165.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	447.32	1995-96	447.32
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	458.50	1993-94	402.00
4.	Assam	1260.76	1994-95	400.00
5.	Bihar - I	158.61	1994-95	110.00
	Bihar - II	729.00	1995-96	150.00
	Bihar - III (Kaimur)	67.25	1997-98	67.25
	Bihar - IV (Madhuba)	66.30	1997-98	63.30
6.	Gujarat	679.95	1993-94	600.00
7.	Haryana	203.75	1995-96	135.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	805.95	1997-98	98.20
9.	J & K - Jammu	635.12	1995-96	155.00
	J & K - Kashmir	608.17	1995-96	125.00
10.	M.P. I, II & III	781.06	1993-94	665.00
	M.P. IV	599.85	1995-96	163.00
11.	Maharashtra - I	1985.24	1995-96	1349.69
	Maharashtra - II	1941.55	1997-98	148.78
12.	Manipur	224.10	1993-94	174.10
13.	Meghalaya	141.29	1994-95	141.29

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Mizoram - I	367.99	1993-94	286.00
	Mizoram - II	349.19	1995-96	109.70
15.	Nagaland	668.22	1993-94	668.22
16.	Orissa - I	631.00	1993-94	631.00
	Orissa - II	443.21	1994-95	443.21
17.	Sikkim - I & II	678.47	1993-94	425.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	336.63	1995-96	336.63
19.	Tripura - I	304.90	1993-94	304.90
	Tripura - II	319.51	1994-95	213.00
20.	U.P. - I, II & III	1242.89	1993-94	1100.00
21.	West Bengal	498.88	1994-95	435.00
	Total	17874.07		10510.59

ANNEXURE - II

Physical Targets for Key Components under Integrated Dairy Development Projects (IDDP)

S.No.	State	Year of Sanction of the Project	DCS to be Organised	Farmer Members	Milk Procur-ement (TLPD)	Milk Market-ing (TLPD)	Processing Capacity (TLPD)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	A & N Islands	1995-96	15	1.30	3.50	5.00	5.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1995-96	280	20.92	24.40	17.30	37.0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1993-94	50	1.55	2.66	4.59	5.00
4.	Assam	1994-95	414	29.79	34.00	36.00	35.00
5.	Bihar - I	1994-95	100	3.48	5.38	5.33	0.00
	Bihar - II	1995-96	800	28.00	32.00	31.36	0.00
	Bihar - III (Kaimur)	1997-98	98	5.6	10.50	10.50	0.00
	Bihar-IV (Madhuba)	1997-98	290	13.5	18.00	18.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	1993-94	240	19.20	40.00	44.00	60.00
7.	Haryana	1995-96	75	2.25	40.00	40.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1997-98	200	13.40	18.30	18.30	50.00
9.	J & K - Jammu	1995-96	145	10.83	16.21	16.31	0.00
	J & K - Kashmir	1995-96	372	22.40	39.60	45.00	0.00
10.	M.P. I, II & III	1993-94	260	12.18	27.07	26.80	10.00
	M.P. IV	1995-96	356	15.29	19.30		
11.	Maharashtra - I	1995-96	714	89.50	120.00	96.00	180.00
	Maharashtra - II	1997-98	901	79.10	135.60	93.60	240.00
12.	Manipur	1993-94	60	3.25	5.22	8.00	10.00
13.	Meghalaya	1994-95	36	2.01	7.56	7.22	10.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Mizoram - I	1993-94	26	3.64	5.61	9.20	10.00
	Mizoram - II	1995-96	20	1.38	2.00	4.60	5.00
15.	Nagaland	1993-94	80	3.07	5.26	7.54	12.00
16.	Orissa - I	1993-94	225	15.00	20.00	20.00	10.00
	Orissa - II	1994-95	150	18.00	20.00	20.00	10.00
17.	Sikkim - I & II	1993-94	205	6.52	11.83	12.10	15.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	1995-96	489	138.10	43.00	37.00	80.00
19.	Tripura - I	1993-94	100	8.11	7.66	12.05	15.00
	Tripura - II	1994-95	30	4.48	4.00	4.00	4.00
20.	U.P. - I, II & III	1993-94	1000	33.90	31.00	34.75	10.00
21.	West Bengal	1994-95	240	18.00	25.00	25.00	0.00
	Total		7971	623.75	774.66	709.55	813.00

Note :
DCS : Dairy Cooperative Societies
TLPD : Thousands Litres Per Day

Vidya Dairies

2.102 A new initiative of setting up of Vidya Dairies is envisaged in the Annual Plan 1998-99 to help the agriculture Universities and Dairy Science Colleges in imparting training to the graduate and post graduate students in processing milk and milk products and to support them to practice dairying as a profession.

2.103 Vidya Dairies has been allocated Rs. 5.00 crores for the year 1998-99.

2.104 Under this scheme, financial support will be provided to educational institutions and Universitites for establishing a small dairy plant with the intention of imparting training to students. A linkage will be developed between the institute/university and a near by milk union. The funding will be on 100% grant basis.

2.105 This year two educational Institutes/Universities will be given financial support.

Fisheries Survey of India (FSI)

2.106 The Fishery Survey of India is allocated an amount of Rs. 27.00 crore on plan side for 1998-99 as against Revised Estimate of Rs. 13.42 crores (Plan) during 1997-98. This amounts to around 60% increase for the current financial year.

2.107 FSI's Plan allocation for development was Rs. 1.50 crores in 1997-98. This has been increased to Rs. 10.50 crores in BE 1998-99. The Department was asked to explain the development works proposed to be carried out by FSI during 1998-99. In their reply the Department have explained that :

> "The provision of Rs. 10.50 crores in BE 1998-99 has been earmarked for the following departmental activities :—

New Activity	Amount Earmarked (in lakhs)
(a) Towards Ist instalment for acquisition of new vessels.	700.00

On-going activities

(b)	Construction of Facility Centre at FSI Hq. (Mumbai)	50.00
(c)	Construction of work of the Workshop-cum-lab./ office building for FSI Base at Murmugao.	85.00
(d)	Construction of residential quarters for staff at FSI Cochin.	150.00
(e)	Construction of workshop-cum-fishing gear for FSI at Port Blair Base.	65.00

2.108 FSI has got 12 vessels and nearly half of them are very old ranging from 15 to 19 years. The active life of vessel is about 10 years and maximum results are achieved in that period. Six vessels are such that require replacement. The Committee wanted to know exactly details of each vessel with FSI, the actual days at sea and the money spent on the repairs of each vessel.

Two statements have been provides by FSI. These are annexed.

ANNEXURE - I

Target days at sea for survey, actual days spent at sea and shortfall in respect of FSI Survey Vessels for the year 1996-97 and 1997-98.

S.No.	Vessel	1996-97			1997-98		
		Target days to be at sea for survey	Actual days at sea for survey	Short fall	Target days to be at sea for survey	Actual days at sea for survey	Short fall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Matsya Vishwa	150	3	(-) 147	180	135	(-) 45
2.	Matsya Shakti	190	79	(-) 111	200	128	(-) 72
3.	Blue Marlin	190	176	(-) 14	180	166	(-) 14
4.	Yallow Fin	190	166	(-) 24	180	222	(+) 42
5.	Matsya Varshini	200	86	(-) 114	200	171	(-) 29
6.	Matsya Sugundhi	200	190	(-) 10	200	109	(-) 91
7.	Matsya Shikari	190	146	(-) 44	180	104	(-) 76
8.	Matsya Darshini	200	65	(-) 135	200	67	(-)133
9.	Matsya Nireekshani	200	189	(-) 11	180	168	(-) 12
10.	Matsya Mohini	170	90	(-) 80	190	197	(+) 7
11.	Matsya Harini	200	91	(-) 109	180	99	(-) 81
12.	Matsya Jeevan	170	-	(-) 170	180	130	(-) 50
	Total	2250	1281	(-) 969	2250	1696	(-)554

Amount spent on repair of each vessel of FSI during 1996-97 and 1997-98.

S.No.	Vessel	Year	Base	1996-97	1997-98
1.	Matsya Vishwa	1989	Marmugao	40,05,878	13,85,945
2.	Matsya Shakti	1982	Marmugao	36,95,502	1,69,061
3.	Blue Marlin	1989	Port Blair	1,19,665	16,25,371
4.	Yallow Fin	1989	Porbander	8,12,956	54,40,424
5.	Matsya Varshini	1980	Cochin	22,88,033	1,34,574
6.	Matsya Sugundhi	1980	Cochin	85,270	18,78,877
7.	Matsya Shikari	1979	Vishakha-patnam	12,15,895	97,861
8.	Matsya Darshini	1980	Vishakha-patnam	13,45,186	49,13,450
9.	Matsya Nireekshani	1979	Mumbai	2,24,547	58,03,178
10.	Matsya Mohini	1984	Mumbai	30,84,927	1,25,612
11.	Matsya Harini	1981	Chennai	17,34,075	38,28,797
12.	Matsya Jeevan	1983	Chennai	31,08,615	52,80,457
	Total			2,17,20,549	3,06,83,607

Note : Dry docking repairs of all vessles of this institute were carried out at public sector shipyards *i.e.* Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Vishakhapatnam, Mazagon Dock Ltd., Mumbai and Goa Shipyard Ltd.

2.109 The Committee observes that one vessel which was targetted to be at sea for 150 days was only there for 3 days. Further, in all cases there is a shortfall in the days at sea.

The Committee further noted that Rs. 2.17 crores were spent on repairs in 1996-97 and Rs. 3.06 crores in 1997-98 whereas Rs. 7 crores have been

forwarded as partial payment for acquiring new vessels i.e. the amount spent on repairs is 50% approx. of the one instalment.

Allocations for North East

On 27 October,1996 the then Prime Minister had announced that "All Central Ministries/Departments will earmark at least 10% of their Budget for specific programme in the North Eastern States. They will also ensure that the programmes are speedily implemented."

2.110 The Department was asked to give the action taken by them on the Statement of the then Hon'ble Prime Minister. In their reply the Department informed that in 1997-98, 10% was earmarked for the Development of North East States and for 1998-99, the earmarking is being done.

External Aided Projects

2.111 The Committee asked the Department about the quantum of overseas assistance/loans/grants etc. for each of the various plan schemes under Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying) and the prospect of obtaining these loans/assistance etc. in the wake of expected sanctions in the current financial year, the likely impact of the non-availability of funds on the progress/implementation of the scheme and the measures proposed to allocate the necessary funds in the absence of overseas assistance to ensure the implementation of the scheme.

The Department have furnished the following information:

S No	Name of Project/ Scheme	Project/ Scheme Cost	Name of Donor Country/ Instt.	Extent of Overseas Assistance	Remarks
1	Project ALA/89/04 Strengthening of Veterinary Services for Livestock Disease	212 700 ECU	E.U. Brussels	40.300 ECU*	Likely to be hit by the sanctions
2	Shrimp & Fish Culture Project (CR 2329IN)	Rs 172.80 crore (revised)	International Development Agency (IDA)	Rs 155 crore	The project became credit effective from 28th May, 92 and is likely to be completed by 30th June, 99. Since it is an ongoing project it is not likely to be affected by the sanctions.
3	Construction of Dredger for Fishing Harbours	12.48 million Yen (Rs. 38.50 crore)	Govt. of Japan	100% Grant assistance	The construction of dredger has started at the yard in Japan and is likely to be completed by December, 98. So far there is no indication from Govt. of Japan that the project would be affected by the sanctions.

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS

Recommendation No. 1

Inadequate Allocations in the Eighth and Ninth Plans

3.1 The Committee note that against the approved Eighth Plan Outlay of Rs. 1739 crores, the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying was given through budgetary support an outlay of Rs. 1832.27 crores for the Eighth Plan for implementing various developmental schemes. But the Department actually utilised only Rs. 1554.66 crores in the whole of the Eighth Plan period, leaving a shortfall of Rs. 277.61 crores. The percentage of funds utilised out of the total allocation is 84.85. The main reason for the shortfall is stated to be the slow pace of utilisation of funds in a few schemes which were either started late or did not get clearance in the appraisal process. The impact of this underutilisation and consequent reduced planned effort is reflected in the failure of the country to achieve the targets in crucial outputs, the details of which are given below :

S. No.	Item	Unit	8th Plan Target	Achievement	Ninth Plan Target
1.	Milk	million tonnes	70.00	68.60	86.00
2.	Eggs	millions	30.00	28.2	34.82
3.	Wool	million kgs.	50	44	56.55
4.	Fish (Inland & Marine)	million tonnes	5.5	5.3	6.53

The Committee further note that on an average the production of milk was only 63.48 million tonnes per annum and the average production of Eggs was 25.72 million per annum. In the case of Wool, the average annual production was 41.03 million kilos and in the case of Fish the average annual production was 48.19 million tonnes.

In this backdrop of dismal performance, the Committee desire the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance to have a glance at the 9th Plan projections posed by the Department of Animal Husbandry

& Dairying and allocate the necessary funds in full in each of the successive annual plan as demanded by the Department. In view of the adverse impact of the continued inadequate allocations for this key sector in the past, the Committee desire the Government to realise the fact that the ambitious targets fixed in the 9th Plan for the production of milk, eggs, wool and fish could be achieved only if the actual requirement of Rs. 3150.57 crores as demanded by the Department is allocated for the 9th Plan. The Committee are very much disappointed to find that the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance have agreed to allocate only Rs. 1980 crores for the 9th Plan for this Department. Even the annual plan allocation of Rs. 319.15 crores in the budget estimates of 1997-98 is not even 20% of the total 9th Plan outlay and when we consider the revised estimate of Rs. 224.97 crores for 1997-98, the percentage of funds allocated for this year out of the total 9th Plan outlay works out to only 11.36%

The Committee, therefore, recommend to the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance to enhance the allocation for 1998-99 for the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying from Rs. 381.90 crores to Rs. 576.06 crores as projected by the Department in order to enable them to achieve the ambitious targets of the 9th Plan.

It is, further, pointed out that the percentage of outlay for the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying out of the total Central plan has come down from 1.1% in the First Five Year Plan to 0.3% in the 8th Five Year Plan. Therefore, the Committee feels that there is a very strong case for sufficiently increasing the allocation for this Department.

Recommendation No. 2

Late start of the new plan programmes in the 9th Plan Period

The Committee have been informed that in the initial year of the 9th Five Year Plan *i.e.* 1997-98 no new schemes were taken up for allocation of funds and implementation according to the decision of the then Government in power. Only those selected schemes of the 8th Plan Period which the Government decided to pursue further into the 9th Plan were allocated some funds which were almost equivalent to the funds allocated in the terminal year of the 8th Plan Period *i.e.* 1996-97. Even on the expenditure of the on-going schemes a cut of 5 percent was imposed. The cumulative effect of all these retrograde steps was that the flow up funds to the schemes got reduced and developmental activity marked time at one place without marching

forward. Even in the current financial year 1998-99 already one-fourth of the year is over and the plan budgetary provisions are yet to be voted. It must be remembered that precious time of one and a quarter year of the 9th Plan Period is over new without anything being done towards the implementation of the new 9th Plan Programmes. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Planning Commission should look at the matter in the correct perspective of the precious time lost already and also in the context of the ambitious targets fixed in the 9th Plan for this Department. The Committee, therefore, recommend that suitably very high allocations should be made for the implementation of the new schemes of the 9th Plan in the revised estimates of this year and also in the Budget Estimates of the coming years and it should be definitely ensured that 25 per cent of the total plan allocation for each scheme should be positively earmarked in each of these four years beginning from 1998-99 so that the country is taken forward in the desired path of development. The Committee expect the Department to bring these factors to the pointed attention of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance for appropriate and immediate action.

Recommendation No. 3

Poor performance in actual utilisation of budgetary allocation

The Committee observe that in the last six years the percentage of actual utilisation of plan funds allocated in favour of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying ranged from 57.21% to 80.66% except for one year in 1996-97, the details are as follows :—

Year	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Percentage of Utilisation
1992-93	Rs.315.57 crores	Rs.180.54 crores	57.21%
1993-94	Rs.336.00 crores	Rs.271.03 crores	80.66%
1994-95	Rs.322.71 crores	Rs.246.14 crores	76.27%
1995-96	Rs.344.00 crores	Rs.246.58 crores	71.68%
1996-97	Rs.259.92 crores	Rs.267.17 crores	102.79%
1997-98	Rs.319.15 crores (RE)	Rs.224.97 crores	70.49%

Even in the year 1996-97, the original budget allocation for the Department was drastically reduced to Rs.259.92 crores from Rs.344 crores in 1995-96 and that is why the achievement is about 102.79%. A look at the actual expenditure made in the previous years shows that the Department is able to absorb funds only to the tune of around Rs.239.41 crores on average per annum. In view of this the Committee do not understand as to how the Department sought a high allocation of about Rs.500 crores on plan side to the Planning Commission. The Committee wish to point out that this kind of poor track record in utilising the funds allocated will not support the claim of the Department whenever they approach the Planning Commision and the Ministry of Finance for high allocations. The Committee expect the Department to turn a new leaf in the matter of utilisation of funds by sufficiently gearing up their implementation mechanism in order to achieve the ambitious targets set forth for the 9th Five Year Plan. The Committee, therefore, expect hundred per cent utilisation of funds in the current year as well as in the years to come.

Recommendation No. 4

Allocation of 10% of plan funds for the North-East

The Committee are happy to note that during 1997-98, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying utilised 10% of their allocation for the development of North-Eastern States and in the budget estimates for 1998-99 also they have earmarked 10% of their funds in conformity with the announcement of the then Prime Minister in September, 1996 that 10% of the total plan funds would be set apart for the development of the North-Eastern States by each Ministry. The Committee wish to draw the attention of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying to the budget speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister made on 1st June, 1998 wherein he had mentioned about the creation of a non-lapsable Central Resource Pool for deposit of funds from all the Ministries where the plan expenditure on the North-Eastern Region is less than 10% of the total plan allocation and the actual expenditure incurred on the North-Eastern Region will be transferred to the Central Resource Pool which will be used for funding specific programmes for the economic development of the North-Eastern States. The Committee recommend that the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying should draw up more programmes/schemes exclusively for the North-East even beyond the 10 per cent minimum limit, as animal husbandry is one of the main

economic activities undertaken by all the inhabitants of these States. For the requirement of extra funds for these schemes, the Department should draw funds from the Central Resource Pool created for the development of these under-developed areas of this country. The Committee further recommend that all the schemes for the North-Eastern States should be hundred per cent centrally funded and no stipulation for any contribution from the State Governments should be prescribed as these States have to spend substantial portions of their funds in tackling the problem of militancy and also in tackling the special problems which are peculiar to the difficult hilly terrain of the North-East due to which they are unable to put in their matching funds for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Recommendation No. 5

Setting up of Separate Ministry and Indian Council of Veterinary Research

The Standing Committee, in its Demands for Grants 1997-98 felt that total allocation made in favour of the entire agriculture and allied sector has been on the declining trend over the years. No proper attention is being paid towards this economically important sector by the Government.

The Committee, therefore, recommended that the Government should immediately create an independent Ministry of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and advise the State Governments to have an independent Ministry of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in each State with a separate budget and the nomenclature may be changed to refer as "Ministry of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development , both at the Centre and the States where it has been done.

The Committee also recommended for a separate veterinary University for Veterinary Animal Sciences in each State to function independently.

The Committee felt that the allocation in the Central Budget in favour of the Department should be substantially increased to the extent recommended by the working group set up in financing the sectoral plan for the 9th Plan.

Animal Sciences sector are within the purview of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education. The Committee felt that these

institutions should be brought under the perview of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying so that fruitful results could be achieved in the field of research, Education and extension in a well coordinated manner. The Committee recommended that the Government should seriously consider setting up of the Indian Council of Veterinary Research and Education to be set up under the Department.

Action needed :—

(i) An immediate action is needed to appoint a Minister of Cabinet rank with full power to look after the interests of the Animal Husbandry & Allied Sector.

(ii) A Cabinet decision to finalise the formalities for establishment of ICVR under Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying .

(iii) A potential and administrative decision to amalgamate Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries with other related sections like Animal Welfare, quality control of food for animal origin, etc. to eletate to an independent Ministry with a Cabinet rank Minister.

(iv) Provide funds, as promised by the former Prime Minister.

It is unfortunate that this urgent need has been neglected during the last 50 years and to gear it up for Human Development in the country during the 9th Five Year Plan. Million of people so long deprived will find their livelihood through this sector.

Recommendation No. 6

Expenditure on Animal Health

The Committee in their 11th Report relating to last year's Demands for Grants recommended that sufficient allocations should be made to achieve the target of "Health for all Animals " by 2010 A.D. The Committee expected that in the 9th plan outlay and in the Budget Allocations for 1997-98 and 1998-99 proportionately high allocation will be made out of the total plan outlays. But the Committee are very much disappointed to note that the proportion of allocations in favour of schemes for health cover comes to 34.12% of the total outlay for the Animal Husbandry Division for the entire 9th Plan while

in the 8th plan period the proportion of allocation was 40.22%. The details of allocations are as follows:—

(Rs. in Crores)

	Total outlay for Animal Husbandry Division	Health outlay	Percentage of Health outlay
8th plan	Rs. 400	Rs. 160.88	40.22%
9th plan	Rs. 797.18	Rs. 272	34.12%
1997-98 (BE)	Rs. 160.15	Rs. 59	36.84%
1998-99	Rs. 170.40	Rs. 61	35.80%

The Committee observe from the above statement that the percentage of allocation in favour of the Animal Health cover Sector has been far below the percentage that obtained in the 8th Plan period. In the year 1997-98 even out of the paltry allocation of Rs. 49 crores, the actual expenditure is only Rs. 20.32 crores which is almost 1/3 of what was allocated.

The Committee are very much disappointed at this poor performance of the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying. The Committee, therefore, recommend that it should hereafter be ensured that the Health cover outlay out of the total Animal Husbandry sector should be atleast 50% of the total outlay. The Committee expect the Department to make suitable Revised Estimates for the year 1998-99 and to hike up the expenditure on Health cover of animals to 50%. This should be done in respect of the Budget Estimates in the coming years also.

Recommendation No. 7

National Veterinary Biological Products Quality Control Centre

The Committee note that the Government have been making budget estimates from the year 1992-93 onwards for setting up the National Centre which would help in making available quality biologicals in the country which in turn will help the control of animal diseases effectively in time, thus making the live-stock development programme a success. The Committee are disappointed to note that

on this scheme so far only Rs.10 lakhs have been spent in the last six years and even in 1997-98 very insignificant sum was spent on this project. It was earlier explained to the Committee that the land meant for this project was by mistake allotted to ICAR and it took time to sort out the issue. At last when the scheme started in 1995-96 , there was an expectation that the scheme would come up early. The project cost was Rs. 130 crores in 1996-97. The Committee were further informed that the European Economic community was approached in November, 1996 for assistance. In early January, 1997, the Government decided to reassess the feasibility of establishing the centre at Bhubaneswar for which a high level Committee was to visit Bhubaneswar.

The Committee are disappointed to note that no progress has since then taken place in the matter although every year a sum of Rs. 1 crore is earmarked for this plan scheme. The Committee observe that there can be no worse example than this for illustrating the fact that precious foreign assistance that is offered on aplatter is many a times kicked away by indulging in condemnable inaction. The Committee desire immediate further action in the matter so that the National Centre is set up in the current financial year itself.

Recommendation No. 8

National Rinderpest Eradication Programme

The Committe note that this programme has a foreign element of finance from the European Union and there is uncertainty about the availability of this finance due to possible imposition of sanctions.

The Committee feel that the disease can reoccur any time, although it has been almost eradicated and only a few stray cases were reported in the past in South India. The Department should therefore make a concerted, effort to eradicate the disease foreover by allocating the necessary funds, even if foreign assistance is not forthcoming, as the country should not lose the opportunity of consolidating the gains that accrued so far to us lest the country should slide back to square one in no time due to this virulent disease.

Recommendation No. 9

Mobile Veterinary Clinics

The Committee have been recommending in the past that suitable budgetary provisions should be made for having sufficiently large number of Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries/Clinics to cover the whole length and breadth of this country. The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying promised that the feasibility of making a beginning in mobile veterinary service either through redesigning the existing scheme or through a new scheme altogether and connected modalities would be examined. The Committee are disappointed to find that nothing has been done in this respect in the 9th Plan of the Department or in the Annual Plans of 1997-98 and 1998-99. No specific allotment has been made for this programme in the budget for 1998-99. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should prepare a fresh proposal exclusively for setting up Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries/Clinics all over the country with a special component for inaccessable and hilly areas this year and make suitable allocations at the revised estimates stage after obtaining necessary approvals.

Recommendation No. 10

Creation of Disease Free Zones

The Committee have been informed that an allocation of Rs. 35 crores has been made for the 9th Plan for the Central Sector Scheme entitled "Creation of Disease Free Zones". The Committee find that only a token allocation of Rs. 0.50 crores has been made for the implementation of this programme during 1998-99. The Committee feel that this token provision even in the second year of the 9th Five Year Plan is indicative of the fact that it is doubtful that the programme may take off during 1998-99. The Committee, therefore, recommend that a serious beginning should be made in respect of this programme in this financial year itself and the financial allocation for this programme should be stepped up.

Recommendation No. 11

Preservation of Traditionai Medical Practices for Animal Health

The Committee in their last report on the Demands for Grants 1997-98 have observed that there is an urgent need to carefully collect

and document information on various traditional medical practices being followed in the rural areas for combating various animal diseases, as there is a danger of losing the knowledge of time tested traditional methods in the normal passage of time. The Committee recommended that a separate central plan scheme should be drafted to gather knowlege in this regard with adequate budgetary provisions. The Committee understand that an expert Committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Vice-chancellor of Hamdard University , Delhi for preparing an inventory of the traditional Indian Medical Practices for animal health. The Committee expect immediate action on the report of the Expert Committee so that further effective action is taken in the matter to collect and consolidate a traditional wisdom at the earliest. The Committee expect proper budgetary allocations for this central scheme in this current financial year itself.

Recommendation No. 12

Bare foot Veterinary Attendants

The Committee find that the network of Veterinary Dispensaries all over the country is hardly sufficient to render proper basic medical care and attention to the animal population spread in the various nooks and corners of the country. In most of the areas the lives of cattles are lost for want of suitable qualified Doctors in the close proximity of the villages and due to non-availability of medicines in time. Even where the medicines are available they are always not of good quality and are very costly. The Committee , therefore recommend that the Central Government should come up immediately with a plan to organise short-term training courses whereby a large number of bare-foot veterinary attendants could be trained for deploying all over the country in order to make available animal health care within a short distance. The Committee recommend that suitable budgetary provisions should be made for this purpose in the budget of 1998-99 at the revised estimates stage.

The Committee further recommend that the Government should take suitable steps to increase the number of manufacturing units for the production of low cost drugs. The Committee also recommend that there is need to provide subsidy on the medicines as they are very costly and the poor farmers unable to by them.

Recommendation No. 13

Animal Disease Surveillance Scheme

The Committee recommend that the Animal disease surveillance Bulletins giving information about the major diseases should be available in the local languages also. The Committee suggest that the help of the State Directorates should be taken for making the publications available in local languages so that the dissemination of information is spread to wider ranges of the country.

Recommendation No. 14

Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute

The Institute was set up with the objective of large scale production of frozen semen of cattle and buffaloes and for training in service candidates in frozen semen technology.

The Committee are happy to note that there is a sizeable improvement in the number of frozen semen doses produced by the Institute through the import of 21 exotic bulls. The Committee however, feel that the Department should continue the import of more number of bull calves/bulls in order to keep a buffer stock of imported young exotic bulls which may need some years to mature for production of semen.

The Committee finds that against the target of 160 persons to be trained the department could achieve the target of 135 persons during 1996-97 and 99 persons against a target of 150 during 1997-98. The shortfall in physical achievement is on account of the vacancy of the post of Assistant Research Officer which is lying vacant for the last 6 months. The Committee was informed that UPSC had advertised this post. The Committee are aware that it takes a long time to get a person recruited through UPSC. They, therefore, recommend that the vacancy may be got filled on ad-hoc basis immediately, till a regularly recruited person reports for duty.

Recommendation No. 15

Artificial Insemination Centres under EFSI Scheme

Against the target of setting up 3500 Artificial Insemination Centres in the 8th plan, the achievement was 2785. The reason for

shortfall was that the setting up of centres is directly related to the provision of ancillary facilities like semen banks/storage depot for frozen semen, liquid nitrogen supply etc. As the infrastructural facilities have now been provided the target of 3000 Artificial Insemination Centres for 1997-98 had been surpassed and 3403 Artificial Insemination centres had been set up.

Liquid nitrogen storage and distribution system is the essential for the functioning the Artificial Insemination Centre. These system are targetted at 286 for the Ninth Plan and the annual target is 10. The target of 286 can never be achieved in this fashion. The Committee was informed that the practice in the Department till date was to provide the system but this is very costly. Hence the Department is now planning not to produce liquid nitrogen themselves but to buy liquid nitrogen from industrial gas manufacturers in the private sector.

The Committee feels that the Department is short sighted and wishes to be a good meal for the private manufacturers. Artificial creation of shortages has been the practice of private manufacturers to hike prices and to blackmarket.

The setting up of liquid nitrogen systems through own efforts may be a costly venture now but may prove to be a boon in the later years especially when the requirement is high.

The Committee therefore recommend that the available technology with the department may be upgraded and if need be specialists service may be obtained from institutes like ICAR , CSIR etc. to make the venture cost effective.

As regards the Artificial Insemination mobile units the Committee feel that it is the best way to reach to the poorest of the poor farmer & the farthest of the far corner of India. The Committee therefore, recommend that the programme should be given more thrust and greater initiative to see that actual targets are achieved.

Recommendation No. 16

Progeny Testing

The Committee has been informed that the State Departments are did not satisfactory the priorities are different, and they do not

understand this scheme. The whole scheme needs re-orientation. In the new scheme some good milk cooperatives will be given the task of progeny testing because they have good farmer contact and will know farmer has the proper bulls and cows. Breeders associations already functioning in Saurashtra, Bangalore etc. are capable of undertaking this work.

The Committee therefore, recommend that the scheme may be modified shape and implemented in the shortest possible time. At the same time the Department should be careful that breeders association and the cooperatives do not exploit the poor farmers. Funding pattern should be such that good cooperatives do not make it a source of profit and direct the funds to other fruitful ones.

Recommendation No. 17

Fishery Survey of India

The Committee are aware that the Fishery Survey of India has been crippled in their working due to the frequent break down of their survey vessels. The Committee have been informed that there is a programme of purchase of new vessels in phases to replace the ineffective old ones which are more than 15 to 19 years old. The Committee recommend that the repair of old vessels is causing a recurring expenditure of around Rs. 3 crores every year and only Rs. 7 crores have been allocated this year to make part payment for acquisition of the new vessels. The Committee are of the opinion that it would be prudent to make the purchase of all the vessels at one time with one block grant, as this would help to eliminate the recurring expenditure on the repair of vessels year after year. The Committee, therefore, recommend that immediate steps should be taken to acquire all the vessels in this year itself so that all the staff could be deployed for undertaking surveys as planned. The Committee, therefore, expect higher allocations for this purpose in the Revised Estimates for this year.

Recommendation No. 18

Piggery Development

The Committee note that in the last five years the department could achieve a target of import of only 90 pigs. The Committee also note that the Department has set a target of import of 1000 pigs during

1998-99. The Committee are very much surprised at the high target of import of 1000 pigs for 1998-99 when only 90 pigs could be imported during the whole Eighth Plan.

The Committee during the evidence session were informed that the cost of pigs imported from white yorkshire, United Kingdom is Rs.25,000. In view of the requirement of cross breeds & exotic breeds there is need to produce more exotic pigs to meet the requirements of the poor farmers. The expenditure on this programme during first two years of 9th plan is expected to be Rs. 9 crores out of total allocation of 20 crores.

The Committee feel that the outlay of Rs. 20 crores during the 9th plan will not be adequate. The Committee in their 21st report on Demands for Grants (1995-96) & 3rd report on Demands for Grants (1996-97) have been recommending for higher allocations for this sector. The Committee have been informed that the question of higher allocations whereby they have replied that the position will be reviewed in the mid-term appraisal of the plan. The Committee is very much disappointed at their reply and desire that the higher allocations should be made right now instead of waiting for two more years, as obviously more funds are required in view of the cost of imported piglets. Therefore, the Committee recommend a suitably higher allocation for this programme in the coming years.

Recommendation No. 19

Milk Production in Non-operation Flood Areas

The Committee note that the Planning Commissioner and the Ministry of Finance have not provided higher allocation for the implementation of the scheme meant for the development of dairies in Non-operation Flood Areas and hilly and backward areas, although the Committee have been making recommendations to this effect year after year. In the 9th plan the provision has been kept at Rs. 200 crores for this central sector project and as such there is no increase over the 8th plan allocation of Rs. 200 crores. Taking into consideration the inflation and the loss of purchasing capacity of rupee, this allocation is in fact less than what was allocated during the 8th plan. Even annual allocations in the 9th plan are only Rs.25 crores per annum, whereas it should be at least Rs. 40 crores per annum. The Committee are also not happy with the continued poor

physical performance under the scheme. The Committee, therefore, feel that it is absolutely necessary for hiking up the 9th plan outlay and the annual plan outlay for this scheme in order to ensure the improvement of the nutritional and economic status of the residents of these disadvantaged areas. The Committee recommended that necessary increase in allocations should be made in the revised estimates for 1998-99 and in the budget estimates in future for this programme.

Recommendation No. 20

Security in Delhi Milk Scheme

The Committee during their study visit to the Delhi Milk Scheme found that the DMS did not have CISF personnel deployed there for the purpose of security as has been normally provided for in the other industrial establishments. The Committee feel that heavy losses have been written off only because the security mechanism is not functioning properly and only the in-house personnel are manning the security points. The Committee made a study report in this matter and sent it for appropriate action to the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. The Committee are disappointed to note that no action has so far been taken in the matter. The Committee desire that immediate action should be taken in the matter within one month of the presentation of this report.

Recommendation No. 21

Diversification in Delhi Milk Scheme

The Committee have been informed during their visit to DMS that the capacity utilisation is not full and the idle capacity can be used for production of mineral water and such a diversification of activity by DMS would help in the generation of internal resources. The Committee, however, find that the activity could be taken up only if the quantum of municipal water supply is increased and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has not been supplying the required quantity of water to DMS due to which the normal operations of DMS have been affected. The Committee also find that there is no provision for uninterrupted supply of power by Delhi Vidyut Board (DVB) to DMS by a separate supply line and this has hampered the production in the unit. The Committee, therefore, recommend that urgent action should be taken to sort out the problem and it should be ensured that DMS gets assured power supply and water supply.

Recommendation No. 22

Synthetic Milk

The Committee are very much concerned about the adulteration of milk with the so called 'Synthetic Milk' in large scale all over the country and its possible consequences on human health. The Committee desire that the Department should take up the matter with the Ministry of Health. The Department should direct the Co-operative Dairies to adopt suitable measures to check supply of such adulterated milk.

Recommendation No. 23

Recruitment of Veterinary Scientists

The Committee recommend that the Government should set up a separate Animal Scientists Recruitment Board (ASRB) on the lines of the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board soon after the constitution of the proposed Indian Council of Veterinary Research and Education. It is necessary to recruit required personnel through ASRB as the present system of recruiting senior technical and scientific personnel through UPSC is a very long time consuming affair and several posts have remained vacant as a result thereof. The Committee during their study tours have found that the scales of pay given to the Scientists of the Veterinary Institutions under the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying are far below the scales of pay for Scientists with the same qualifications under the ICAR. The Committee feel that this has acted as disincentive to the Animal Scientists and other technical personnel employed in the various Veterinary Institutions under the Department of, Animal Husbandry and Dairying to put in their best efforts. The Committee, therefore recommend that the scientific and technical personnel employed under the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying should be offered the same scales of pay and other benefits as are available for the Scientists and technical personnel recruited by the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board and employed under the ICAR

The Committee strongly recommend the constitution of Central Animal Scientists service under the Union Government for the proper development and motivation of Animal Scientists so that the country could benefit from their expertise. The Committee recommend that a decision on all the aforesaid matters should be taken within the next three months and a special report should be submitted to the Committee in this regard.

NEW DELHI;
July 2, 1998
Asadha 11, 1920 (Saka)

K.YERRANNAIDU,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Agriculture.

APPENDIX

MINUTES OF THE ELEVENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE HELD ON THURSDAY THE 2ND JULY, 1998 AT 10.15 HRS. IN COMMITTEE ROOM 'B' PARLIAMENT HOUSE ANNEXE, NEW DELHI.

The Committee sat from 1015 hrs. to 1500 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Kinjarapu Yerrannaidu — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Ramchandra Bainda
3. Shri D.C. Sreekantappa
4. Shri Baliram Kashyap
5. Smt. Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo
6. Shri Virendra Verma
7. Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda
8. Shri Sudhakarrao Rajusing Naik
9. Shri Ramkrishna Baba Patil
10. Shri Maganti Venketeswara Rao
11. Shri Uttamrao Deorao Patil
12. Shri Kantilal Bhuria
13. Shri Mahaboob Zahedi
14. Shri Abul Hasnat Khan
15. Shri Anup Lal Yadav
16. Shri Bashist Narayan Singh
17. Shri Sode Ramaiah

18. Dr. Sushil Kumar Indora

19. Lt.Gen.(Retd.) N.Foley

Rajya Sabha

20. Maulana Habibur Rahman Nomani

21. Shri Devi Prasad Singh

22. Shri Shiv Charan Singh

23. Shri Ramnarayan Goswami

24. Shri Sukh Dev Singh Dhindsa

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri P.D.T. Achary - *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri S.Bal Shekar - *Deputy Secretary*
3. Shri K.L. Arora - *Assistant Director*

Chairman (AC) welcomed the members. Thereafter the Committee took up for consideration the draft reports on Demands for Grants (1998-99) of the following Ministries/Departments one by one for consideration.

(i) Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research & Education) 8th Report

(ii) Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying) 9th Report

(iii) Ministry of Water Rresources 10th Report

(iv) Ministry of Food Processing Industries 11th Report

2. The Committee considered the draft Reports and adopted the 8th , 9th , 10th & 11th Reports with minor additions & modifications.

3. The Committee , then, authorised the , Chairman to present the above mentioned 4 Reports and the 7th Report on Demands for Grants

(1998-99) pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Cooperation) already adopted by the Committee on Monday 29th June 1998, to the House on a date and time convenient to him.

4. The Hon'ble Chairman thanked the Members for their co-operation during the consideration of Demands for Grants of the Ministries/Departments and appreciated the sincere and dedicated efforts put in by the officers and staff of the Agriculture Committee Branch.

The Committee then adjourned.

ANNEXURE - I

[*Vide* Para 2(i) of the LSS Letter No. 13/1/1/AC/98 Dated 5.5.98]

SCHEME-WISE OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE DURING 8TH PLAN AND BUDGET ESTIMATES DURING 1997-98, 1998-99

S.No.	Name of the Scheme/ Project Programme	Eighth Plan				Ninth Plan			
		Approved Outlay	Allo-cation	Actual Expen-diture	% of Expen diture	Allo-cation	1997-98 BE	1997-98 RE	1998-99 BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Animal Husbandry Sector								
1.	Strengthening of Central Cattle Development Organisation (CS)	19.75	21.45	23.92	111.52	30.00	8.69	8.40	8.97
	(i) Central Cattle Breeding Farm		15.44	16.05	106.48		5.70	5.55	6.33
	(ii) Central Frozen Semen Prod. & Trg. Institute		2.87	4.40	153.31		1.49	1.40	1.14
	(iii) Central Herd Registration Scheme		3.24	3.47	107.10		1.50	1.45	1.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Extention Frozen Semen Technology and progeny testing programme (CSS)	19.75	22.20	20.33	91.58	200.00	26.50	26.50	30.90
	(i) Extension of Frozen Semen Technology	12.92	17.10	16.27	95.15		25.50	25.50	29.90
	(ii) Progeny Testing Programme	6.83	5.10	3.06	60.00		1.00	1.00	1.00
3.	National Bull Production Prog. (CSS)	19.75	20.55	19.08	115.47	45.00	5.00	5.00	10.00
4.	Assistance to Military Farms (CSS)	-	17.00	4.11	24.18	5.00	1.50	1.40	-
5.	Central Sheep Breeding Hissar (CS)	8.50	8.61	8.39	97.44	12.50	3.00	1.00	3.00
	Estt. of Sheep/Goat Dev. Board (CS)					2.50	0.10	-	0.10
6.	National Ram/Buck Prod. Prog. (CSS)	12.50	8.35	8.92	99.66	15.00	3.00	2.75	3.00
7.	Assistance to States for Development and preservation of pack Animals	2.00	2.05	2.12	103.92	5.00	1.00	0.75	1.00
8.	Assistance to States for Integrated Piggery Development (CSS)	8.50	8.90	8.49	95.39	20.00	4.00	4.00	5.00

9. Strengthening of Central Poultry Development Organisation (CS)	15.00	13.68	13.62	99.56	20.00	4.50	4.61	5.50
(i) Central Poultry Breeding Farm	5.30	5.82	6.29	108.08		2.00	2.21	2.60
(ii) Central Duck Breeding Farm	2.34	2.78	2.64	94.96		0.80	0.75	0.90
(iii) Random Sample Testing Centres	0.57	1.98	1.64	82.83		0.50	0.50	0.65
(iv) Establishment of Regional Feed Analytical Laboratories	2.20	1.46	1.30	89.04		0.60	0.60	0.70
(v) Central Poultry Trg. Institute	2.47	1.64	1.75	106.71		0.60	0.55	0.65
10. National Poultry Dev. Board	19.75		-	-	30.00	0.10	-	5.94
11. Strengthening of Central Fodder Development Organisations (CS)	15.50	11.63	12.11	103.24	18.00	3.98	3.32	3.92
(i) Regional Station for forage production and demonstration		5.04	4.50	89.29		2.00	1.50	2.02
(ii) Central Fodder Seed Prod. Farm		2.03	1.92	94.58		0.60	0.60	0.60
(iii) Minikit Testing on Fodder crops		4.56	4.79	105.04		1.30	1.22	1.30
12. Assistance to States for Feed and Fodder Development (CS)	19.75	19.90	10.17	50.93	40.00	5.00	3.70	5.40
13. Directorate of Animal Health	19.75	5.40	1.96	82.06	30.00	4.50	0.92	6.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(i) Animal Quarantine Cum Certification Services	0.26	2.50	1.96	78.40		1.00	0.60	1.00
	(ii) Dte. of Animal Health		0.55				0.50	neg	0.50
	(iii) Central Disease Diagnostic Laboratories		0.60				2.00	0.31	3.50
	(iv) Vety. Biological Products Quality Control Centres		1.75				1.00	neg	1.00
14.	Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (CSS)	40.00	38.49	37.05	96.28	50.00	11.50	7.90	13.50
	(i) Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme	11.80	11.80	10.34	87.62		3.00	2.75	6.00
	(ii) systematic control of livestock Diseases of National Importance	21.46	20.97	22.54	107.49		7.00	3.70	6.00
	(iii) Animal Disease Surveillance	6.74	5.72	4.17	72.90		1.50	1.45	1.50
15.	Professional Efficiency Dev. (CSS)	5.00	5.05	4.73	93.66	15.00	2.00	1.50	5.00
16.	National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (CSS)	96.13	130.29	69.08	53.02	142.18	41.00	10.00	35.00

17.	**Development of Tech. & Infrastructure for export oriented livestock units**	19.75	8.10	4.67	57.10			
18.	**Improvement/Modernisation of Slaughter Houses/Carcass utilisation centres (CSS)**	28.75	36.90	31.94	86.79	30.00	25.00	10.00	20.00
	(i) Improvement of existing abattoirs and meat units.	18.75	17.60	15.66	87.49		10.00	5.00	10.00
	(ii) Carcass and by products utilisation centres/flaying units	10.00	19.30	16.34	84.66		10.00	5.00	10.00
19.	**Integrated Sample Survey for Estimation of Production of Major Livestock Products (CSS)**	9.50	8.55	9.63	112.63	20.00	2.50	2.50	3.50
20.	**Animal Husbandry Extension Programme (CS)**	10.00	8.10	5.88	72.59	20.00	8.00	3.00	2.00
21.	**Special Livestock Development Programme (CS)**	-	10.00	3.82	38.20	0.0025	2.00	0.53	0.02
22.	**Strengthening of Animal Husbandry Division (CS)**	3.37	2.50	0.29	11.60	2.00	0.10	0.06	0.10
23.	**Project on Animal System (CS)**	5.50	4.81	1.67	34.72	5.00	2.00	0.50	1.00
24.	**Creation of Disease Free Zones (CS)**					35.00		-	0.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Cattle Insurance					5.00	0.05		0.05
	Total (Animal Husbandry)	400.00	416.52	305.43	73.3	797.18	160.15	98.34	170.40
Dairy Development									
26.	Operation Flood III	506.00	786.84	737.10	93.7				
27.	Cows From FRG	2.00	10.00	10.00	00.00				
28.	North Kerala Dairy Project	14.00	16.42	13.06	79.5				
29.	Integrated Dairy Development Projects in Non-Operation Flood, Hilly and Backward areas. (CS)	200.00	83.64	80.06	95.72	200.00	25.00	25.00	25.60
30.	Assistance to Cooperative (CS)	100.00	14.50	0.50	3.5	50.00	2.00	-	13.00
31.	Technology Mission on Dairy Development (CS)	44.00	57.80	32.65	57.28	5.00	10.00	3.98	1.00
32.	Milk and Milk Product Order (CS)	1.00	1.50	0.84	56.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
33.	Delhi Milk Scheme (CS)	11.00	6.79	4.65	68.48	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
34.	New Primary Dairy Cooperatives (CS)						-		4.00

35. Vidya Dairies (CS)								5.00
Total (Dairy Development)	900.00	977.49	818.05	83.7	275.00		30.98	50.60
Total (AH+DD)	1300.00	1394.01	1125.63	80.7	1072.18		130.17	222.00
Fishery Development								
36. Central Ins. Fisheries, Nautical for Engineering & Training, Cochin (CS)	15.00	16.99	15.49	91.17	15.00	4.50	4.10	6.00
37. Central Inst. Coastal Engineering for Fishery, Bangalore (CS)	4.00	2.22	2.39	107.65	3.00	0.14	0.12	0.65
38. Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin (CS)	10.00	42.96	31.84	74.11	10.00	6.64	4.94	6.00
39. Training and Extension (CS)	2.00	4.33	1.89	43.65	5.00	0.50	0.50	0.70
40. Inland Fishery Statistics (CSS)	2.30	2.86	2.12	74.38	3.00	0.80	0.80	0.90
41. World Bank Assisted Central Project (CSS) Unit for Shrimp & Fish Culture	7.70	6.80	6.16	90.58	16.00	8.25	2.24	6.00
42. Fishing Harbour at Major Ports (CSS)	54.00	52.12	45.83	87.91	110.00	30.00	20.00	20.00
43. Fishing Harbour at Minor Ports (CSS)	47.00	16.75	49.03	104.00				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
44.	**Fresh Water Fish Farm (CSS)**	42.00	44.82	43.81	97.72	85.00	15.05	15.00	18.50
45.	Development of Coastal Marine Fisheries (CSS)	66.00	74.41	41.53	55.81	80.00	13.00	12.00	12.00
46.	**National Welfare of Fishermen (CSS)**	42.00	47.21	58.87	124.70	86.00	14.20	15.29	15.25
47.	**Assistance for Strengthening Inland Fish Marketing (CSS)**	25.00	20.83	20.33	65.94	3.00	5.00	3.00	2.50
48.	**Development of Brackishwater Fish Farm (CSS)**	25.00	24.05	11.93	49.60				
49.	**Enforcement of Marine Fishing Regulation Act and Resource Enhancement for Artificial Reefs (CSS)**	35.00	37.90	24.07	63.51				
50.	**Fish Net Making Machineries**	-		18.00	-				
	Derlict Water Body (CSS)	-		0.45	-				
51.	**Fishery Dev. in Flood Plain Lakes (CSS)**	7.00	1.50	-	-				

52.	Integrated Fisheries Dev. of Reservoirs (CSS)	7.00	0.75		-			
53.	Omnibus Schemes for Fisheries Dev. (CSS)	4.00	0.75		-			
54.	Integrated Coastal Aquaculture (CSS)					20.00	4.00	3.00	3.00
55.	Integrated Development of Inland Fish Marketing (CSS)					30.00	1.00	-	0.50
56.	Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture in hill regions (CSS)					10.00	0.06	-	0.50
57.	Acquisition of Dredging Equipment for Fishery Harbour & Fish Landing Centres under Japanese Assistance (CSS)					40.00	0.01	0.01	40.00
Transferred from MEPI									
58.	Fisheries Survey of India (CSS)	36.00		52.58		87.40	15.50	13.42	27.00
59.	Assistance to Coast Guard (CSS)	3.00		2.71		2.30	0.40	0.38	0.40
	Total (Fisheries Development)	439.00	438.25	429.00	98.0	605.70		98.40	159.90
	Total (Deptt. of A.H. & Dairying)	1739.00	1832.27	1554.66	85.0	1677.88		224.97	381.90

ANNEXURE - II

[*Vide* Para 2(i) of the LSS Letter No. 13/1/1/AC/98 Dated 5/5/98]

SCHEME-WISE DETAILS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF PHYSICAL TARGETS DURING THE NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN IN RESPECT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Project/Programme	Unit	Ninth Plan Target	1997-98 Annual Target	1997-98 Annual Achievement	1997-98 Short fall	1997-98 Percentage of Achievement	1998-99 Annual Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	**Extension Frozen Semen Technology & Progeny Testing Programme**							
	(i) Establishment of Mobile AI Units	Nos.	17500	2000	2111	-	105.6	2000
	(ii) Strengthening of Sperm Stations	Nos.	63	12	14	-	116.7	15
	(iii) Strengthening of Frozen Semen Banks	Nos.	140	10	11	-	110.0	15
	(iv) Establishment of New Frozen Semen Banks	Nos.	140	10	10	-	100.0	12
	(v) Strengthening of Training Centres	Nos.	10	2	2	-	100.0	6

(vi) Establishment of Training Centres	Nos.	63	12	8	4	56.7	4
(vii) Liquid Nitrogen storage and distribution systems.	Nos.	286	10	11	-	110.0	10
2. National Bull Production Programme							
(viii) Strengthening of Goshalas for pedigree breeding/bull production	Nos.	50	3	2	1	56.6	10
3. Central Cattle Development Organisation							
(ix) Production of Bull Calves	Nos.	1650	330	346	-	104.8	330
(x) Production of Frozen Semen dozes	lakh Nos.	50	10	9.4	0.6	94.0	10.0
(xi) Training of Field Officers	Nos.	650	130	120	10	90.2	130
(xii) Primary Registration of Animals	Thousand Nos.	60	12	9.7	2.3	80.8	1.2
4. Central Poultry Development Organisation							
(xiii) Production of Chicks							
a. Egg Type		4.0	0.80	0.54	0.36	68.0	1.00
b. Meat Type		2.25	0.45	0.26	0.19	49.0	0.50
(xiv) Production of Ducklings		5.00	1.00	0.85	0.15	85.0	1.25
(xv) Feed Sample Analysed		500	100	101	-	101.0	100
(xvi) Persons Trained	Thousand Nos.	12500	2500	3021	-	120.8	2500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Regional Station for Forage Production							
	(xvii) Fodder Seed Production	Quintals	12500	2170	1744	426	80.4	2500
	(xviii) Training	Nos.	120	17	15	2	89.5	24
	(xix) Demonstrations Conducted	Nos.	8000	1400	1297	103	92.6	1600
6.	Fodder Farms Hessarghata							
	(xx) Fodder Seeds Production	Quintals	7000	1200	1912	-	159.3	1400
	(xxi) Denibstrations Conducted	Nos.	500	-	-	-	-	125
	(xxii) Training	Nos.	10	-	-	-	-	2
	(xxiii) Minikit Distribution	Lakh Nos.	15.0	3.0	3.0	-	100.0	3.0
7.	Foot & Mouth Disease							
	(xxiv) Vaccination done	Lakh Nos.	1400	220	220	-	100.0	240
8.	Piggery Development							
	(xxv) No. of Farms Assisted	Nos.	100	20	20	-	100.0	20
9.	Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical Engg. & Training							
	(i) No. of Persons trained	Nos.	1200	300	359	-	119.67	300
10.	Central Institute of Coastal Engg. for Fishery Investigation of Fishries Harbours	Nos.	-	4	4	-	100.0	-

11. Integrated Fisheries Project							
(i) Fish to be processed	Tonnes	906	95	33	62	34.74	150
(ii) Fish to be Marketed	Tonnes	906	75	21	54	28.00	105
12. Fishing Harbours Facilities at Major & Minor Ports							
(i) Large Size Fishing Harbours to be sanctioned	Nos.	6	1	-	1	-	1
(ii) Medium size fishing harbours to be sanctioned	Nos.	20	2	4	2	200.0	3
(iii) Small size fish landing centres to be sanctioned	Nos.	50	8	10	2	125.0	9
13. Fresh Water Fish Farm							
(i) Water area to be covered for Intensive fish farming	Hac.	1,50,000	40,000	-	-	-	30,000
(ii) Farmers to be trained	Nos.	1,00,000	40,000	-	-	-	20,000
14. Integrated Coastal Aquaculture							
(i) Brackishwater area to be brought under prawn culture	Hac.	10,000	2,500	1419	1081	56.76	2,500
(ii) Farmers to be trained	Nos.	15,000	3,000	131	2869	4.37	3,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	**Development of Coastal Marine Fisheries**							
	(i) Crafts to be motorised	Nos.	20,000	3,000	1400	1600	46.67	3,000
	(ii) Catamarans to be chemically treated	Nos.	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
	(iii) Mechanised boats to be benefited	Nos.	1,00,000	20,000	18,000	2000	90.00	2,000
16.	**National Welfare of Fishermen**							
	(i) Fishermen to be insured	lakh Nos.	12.50	12.00	11.68	0.38	96.83	12.00
	(ii) Houses to be constructed	Nos.	10000	3000	4561	-	150.20	2000
	(iii) Fishermen to be assisted during lean season	Lakh Nos.	2.75	2.75	2.16	0.59	78.55	2.50
17.	**Acquisition of Dredging equipment for fishing harbours under the Japanese grant assistance**	Nos.	1	1	-	1	-	-
18.	**Fishing Survey of India**							
	(i) Demersal trawl survey	hours	30000	7180	4770	2410	66.43	6000
	(ii) Pelagic trawl survey	hours	2500	405	-	405	-	500
	(iii) Oceanic longline survey	No. of hooks	10,00,000	232250	162414	60836	69.93	2,00,000